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"THE QUANTS"

LAST 3 NIGHTS! LAST 3 NIGHTS! LAST 3 NIGHTS!
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), MARCH 11TH,
THE QUANTS' FAMOUS FIRST PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY—THE QUANTS' "SELECTION" PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—MATINEE AT 3.30 P.M.
(SPECIAL PRICES).SATURDAY NIGHT—
THE QUANTS' REQUEST PROGRAMME.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1915.

OREGON PINE.

BORNEO HARDWOOD

IN SAWN PLANKS, LOGS AND FLOORINGS.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

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WAR NEWS.

GERMAN PRISONERS RIOTOUS.

A Fukuoka message to the *Asahi* reports that among the German prisoners of-war quartered there are about fifty from Alsace-Lorraine. Between these and the other prisoners a scuffle recently took place, the parties being finally pacified by the officers in charge.

"INHUMAN MODE OF WARFARE."

The attacks delivered by German submarines on British merchant vessels a month ago created a disagreeable impression in Holland, where this kind of naval warfare is not approved. The *Hanlderblad* said:—"It is not yet certain whether this is a deliberate and methodical violation of international law, but the action of the Germans off Havre, where they did not allow the crews time in which to leave their vessels, must be earnestly reprobated."

The *Algemeen Van Den Dag* says:—"England has one more reason to rail at the inhuman mode of warfare practised by the Germans."

FROM PRIVATE TO GENERAL.

The death is announced, in his eighty-fourth year, of Major-General Sir Luke O'Connor, one of the first to receive the Victoria Cross. He enlisted in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at the age of seventeen, and went through the Crimean War. He won his V.C. at the battle of the Alma. He took a flag from a wounded officer, and planted it on a redoubt in face of a heavy fire. He was wounded, and was given a commission while in hospital. Sir Luke also served in the Indian Mutiny. He became in 1884 commander of the 2nd Battalion of the regiment he had entered as a private. He retired in 1887 with the rank of Major-General, and was made a K.C.B. in 1912.—*Standard*.

AVIATION ADVENTURE.

THE GERMAN AND THE CAMERA.

Though the weather has been generally unfavourable to aviation (says "Eye-witness" in a recent report) several reconnaissances have been made during the past week, and there have been three encounters in the air between British and German aeroplanes, as a result of which the hostile machine has in each case been forced to go down in the German lines. On one occasion our machine chased a Taube, and having attained the favourable position for shooting the observer emptied his automatic pistol at the enemy without any visible result, at about 150 feet range. He then proceeded to take a photograph, and the appearance of the camera seems to have alarmed the German aviator, who at once fled. Upon another occasion a somewhat difficult situation arose when a bomb which was being dropped caught in a string and remained suspended there for four feet below the aeroplane. There was no way of reaching the bomb, and it was impossible to land. Finally the observer kicked a hole in the floor of the fuselage, hooked the string with his foot, and shook it until the bomb fell off.

"NO PRISONERS."

GERMAN BRIGADE ORDER.

There has lately come into our possession, says *The Times*, an original document which appears to contain authentic first hand evidence of a German Brigade Order instructing the troops to take no prisoners, but to shoot the wounded and others who might fall into their hands. It is the diary kept by a German soldier of the 12th Infantry Regiment from the outbreak of war until the beginning of November. On the title-page, which *The Times* reproduces in facsimile, he has written his name, Reservist Reinhard Brenneisen, Fourth Company, 12th Regiment, Mülhausen, and the words, "The most important of my experiences during the campaign of 1914."

On August 21st Brenneisen records an advance over the ground of the previous day's fighting, and proceeds to say:—"There also came a Brigade Order that all French, whether wounded or not, who fell into our hands should be shot. No prisoners were to be made."

Brenneisen goes straight on with his narrative, making no comment of any kind to this order. So the story pursues its rather monotonous course.

A TROOP-HORSE STORY.

BOLTING CHARGERS HALT AT THE SOUND OF RIFLE CLICKS.

As an example of the intelligence of the horses employed by the British troops, the following story is sent by a British trooper.

A patrol was keeping its nightly vigil when upon the air was borne the thunder of clattering hoofs. Nearer and nearer it came, until it became only too obvious to the patrol that the sound was that of galloping horses. Concealing themselves until a convenient moment, the watchers stepped out, and in the night air, mixed up with a multitudinous beat of hoofs on the stone setts and unmistakable snorts, rang out the time-honoured and stentorian "Halt!" No response came, and the charging steeds continued to advance.

"Halt!" was again shouted, but this time, owing to the clatter, it could not be heard so distinctly. No answer coming out of the blackness, the patrol eased over their safety catches and opened the cut-outs of their rifles, the click of their bolts betokening the possibilities of what might very soon happen. That click had a magic effect, as the roar ceased almost instantly.

On advancing with their rifles at the firing position, the men of the patrol were astonished to find that the cause of the disturbance was about a score of horse-riders. They had refused to obey word of mouth, but consented to stop when the metallic ring of several Lee-Enfield rifle appliances reached their ears.

VOLUNTEERS FROM FIJI.

COLONISTS LEAVE GOOD POSTS AND PAY THEIR OWN PASSAGE.

Fiji colonists, numbering fifty-eight, who have volunteered for active service, arrived at Liverpool by the *Allan liner Scandinavia* last month. A London paper says:—"They are all well-to-do men—Government servants and farmers, receiving from £1,000 to £2,500 a year. They have relinquished houses and positions to do their little bit for the old country, and have fitted themselves out with khaki uniforms and equipment. One man was even paying his own fare from Fajoff Fiji to work hand-in-hand with the Allies. Their officers are: Captain C. A. Swinburne and Lieutenant Miers. The general bearing of these volunteers is that of thoroughly good soldiers."

TURKEY TRYING TO BREAK AWAY.

REPORTED DECLARATION OF WAR BY PERSIA.

A Brindisi message published by *La France de Demain*, says that, according to the statement of an officer in the service of a neutral State, who has arrived from Constantinople, it is learned from a good source that Turkey is at this moment endeavouring to break away from Germany.

For the Sultan, says this informant, it is a question of saving his throne. The march towards the Suez Canal is only a simple demonstration designed to satisfy public opinion in the capital, and to impress the Turkish people.

Persia's declaration of war against Turkey is being carefully kept a secret. The ancient antagonism between the two Mohammedan sects, the Sunnites and the Shites, which has again become acute, has made a holy war impossible.

GERMANS' TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The *Bulletin des Armees* publishes a letter from a Swiss who visited a camp for French prisoners in Germany. He says that they are badly fed. They are allowed only 250 grammes of bread a day. The vegetables are not cooked, and the supply of soup is inadequate. They are put to very hard work. When they stagger under their burden, they receive blows from sticks or are set upon by the dogs belonging to their guards. Their quarters are not heated, and a thin layer of straw serves for a bed. There have been many cases of sickness, and the death-rate is high. In order to disclaim all responsibility, the German doctors declare that their patients are tuberculous. Postal orders sent to the prisoners very seldom reach their destination. It is quite untrue to say that French prisoners are treated and fed like the German prisoners in France. The letters which the former write are either dictated by their guards or are read before being posted. If a letter contains a complaint it is promptly torn up. The Swiss informant adds:—"It is better for soldiers to die with their arms in their hand than to be made prisoners."

THRILLING ESCAPE FROM GERMAN CAPTORS.

TWO COMRADES SHOT.

A thrilling story of the experiences of four British soldiers who have escaped from the Germans after being captured near Ypres was told by Rifleman Brannan and Dempsey, of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles.

The men went to France on the outbreak of the war, participated in the retreat from Mons, and fought their way back from the outskirts of Paris to Ypres. During the fighting near Ypres they were captured and taken to the farther side of Dixmude.

All they were given to eat, as they described it, were the "leavings" of their captors, and when the appetites of the latter were particularly keen they got nothing. One of the men who asked a German for a cigarette alleges that all he got in return was a blow under the jaw.

They were determined to escape, and, seizing a favourable moment when their guard was under the influence of drink, six of them made a dash for it. Unfortunately, a sentry raised the alarm and the guard turning out, two of them were shot down. The other four got clear.

For seven days they crawled along under the cover of darkness, hiding by day in hedgerows and ditches, and sustaining life by munching mangold-wurzels and anything they could pick up from the fields. Eventually they reached the coast.

Their passage occupied twelve days, and they were landed at a coast village, from which they ultimately got into touch with the military authorities, who provided them with fresh clothing and uniforms, their own being in such a condition that they were consigned to the flames.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE BY CHINESE.

Tokio, March 1st.

The reported boycott of Japanese by Chinese is believed to be due to rumours started by a portion of the Chinese students in Tokio or by Germans. The boycott of Japanese steamers in Canada by Chinese has been started owing to a rumour that the Chinese in Hongkong have boycotted Japanese goods. However, as the rumour about Hongkong has been found to be untrue the matter has been peacefully settled. At present many articles from Europe and America are not coming to the Far East, and this is a very good chance for the merchants of China and Japan to extend their business, and the Japanese business men do not believe that Chinese merchants will adopt any extreme movement to cause obstruction to China's own development, and thus the reports about the boycott of Japanese goods are not taken seriously in Japan.—*Eastern News Agency*.

GERMAN TRAITOR'S EXECUTION.

Corporal Kurth, of the Foreign Legion, appeared before the court-martial of Hanoi at the beginning of February. Kurth has been a naturalised Frenchman since December, 1911, and to prove his gratitude to the country which had made him one of her children he fomented a plot with three or four other Germans of the Foreign Legion to assassinate the officers and non-commissioned officers of the port of Nam-Nang, cut the railway bridge, take the arms and ammunitions, and especially the maxim-guns, of Lang-son, and then pass to China. The court-martial was unanimous in finding him guilty of high treason, and condemning him to be shot.

Corporal Kurth, of the French Foreign Legion, condemned to death for high treason by the court-martial of Hanoi, was shot on February 9th at Langson, Tonkin. Before dying Kurth, who was a naturalised Frenchman (since December, 1911), declared that he had previously been a German officer, and belonged to a princely family. He gave the address of his father, colonel in a Saxon regiment, the name too of his sister, Princess of , begging the military authorities to transmit to them his last will.—*Avenir du Tonkin*.

BEHN, MEYER & CO.

CREATION OF NETHERLANDS INDIA COMPANY.

The articles of association of "Behn, Meyer & Co. Handel Maatschappij," which was registered as a Netherlands limited liability company, at Batavia at the beginning of January on the instigation of Theodor Helfferich, acting as attorney for Behn, Meyer & Co., Ltd., of Singapore, provide that the headquarters of the company shall be at Batavia, the directors being authorised to establish sub-offices at places to be selected by them. The company is established for a period of 75 years and the authorised capital consists of one million guilders divided into 1,000 shares of 1,000 guilders each, of which one share has been allotted to Behn, Meyer & Co., Ltd., and 199 shares to Emil Helfferich, merchant of Batavia. On these 200 shares a call of 50 per cent. has already been paid, and the balance must be paid up within ten years. The entire authorised capital of the company must be allotted within ten years from date of formation, unless special exemption is obtained from the Governor-General of Netherlands India. The objects of the company comprise the transaction of all general commercial affairs besides the acquisition and exploitation of estates and mining properties in Netherlands India, mineral prospecting licences and other similar concessions.—*Straits Times*.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WARMAN, O.C.H.K.V.M.

MAIN AND PEAK GUARDS.—It will be the duty of the Orderly Sergeant under the supervision of the Orderly Officer to detail the N.C.O.s and men for the various guards, giving the men as much notice as possible. Members whilst on duty are not permitted to leave the Island except to visit the Kowloon Peninsula; exception is made in the case of members resident at Tai-po. Members detailed for duty must be present unless their places are taken by other members, and such substitutes must be notified to the Officer in Command of the Guard. The O.C.M. Sergeant and the Orderly Sergeant will attend at Headquarters (Kennedy Road) at 6.45 a.m. every Saturday morning for the purpose of taking over from, or handing over to, the Volunteer Corps the premises, Furniture and Stores.

COMPANY ROSTERS, &c.—In future the Company Rosters are to be kept posted by the Coy. Sgt.-Majors, and the O.C.s. Coys. will be responsible that this is done punctually and the books returned to Headquarters. The Sergeant Signaller will keep a Roster of the Signallers and the Signalling duties they perform. It must be ready for reference when called for.

LEAVE, &c.—Members should address the O.C.s. Companies and not the Adjutant direct. In the case of long leave being desired, application must be made 10 days before the leave is to commence. The Provost Marshal will not issue permits to leave the Colony unless the applicants produce for his inspection the Passes issued to them by their Company Commanders.

EQUIPMENT.—Any member having in his possession short rifle or bayonet No. 23 or any part of the Web Equipment No. 23, is requested to communicate with the Adjutant.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1767 Sapper J. McCormack to Engineer Company.
No. 1768 Sapper W. Lyle to Engineer Company.

No. 1769 Private W. F. A. Knapton to Left Section M.G. Co.
WEEKLY REPORTS.

2.—O.C.s. are reminded that the weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-day.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day (Thursday).
Units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks, under Officers on duty.

5 p.m. Civil Service Co., Table "C," Machine Gun Course on Kennedy Road Range. Corp. Grimes, R.E., will attend.

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery—10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters.

Demander: Bayonet fighting under Company Commanders.

4.—Orderly Officer: Lieut. Weall.
Orderly Sergeant: Corp. Lowick.

G. E. Szwarc, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

INTIMATIONS

G. R.  R.
NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [262]

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"CYGNITE" does not assume that glassy condition of White Zinc or the powdering off effect of White Lead.

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HONGKONG.

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CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.]

CANTON, March 8th.

FUGITIVE REBELS AND THE CHINO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

REBELS AND THE CHINO-JAPANESE SITUATION. The authorities are in receipt of the following telegram from the Central Government:—

Recently numerous letters and telegraphic messages have been sent out by rebels intimating that, on account of the Chino-Japanese negotiations, they are prepared to stand by the side of the Government. It is not improbable that there are some of them who are genuinely repentant, but, from repeated confidential reports, it has been found that the majority of them are guilty of more than one intrigue—for instance, they are endeavouring to send out accomplices, who, pretending to capitulate, will stir up a rebellion when an opportunity occurs; and also they are inciting the Chinese students in Japan to return to Shanghai to establish organs for propagating the "anti-Japanese" movement and, under the cloak of these institutions, to distribute broadcast literature for the purpose of creating public unrest of which they will take advantage to carry out their sinister plots. At this juncture, when the situation has reached such a serious stage, it is most essential that careful measures be taken to nip such agitation in the bud, and you are requested not to mitigate their punishment just because a mandate has been issued forgiving repentant rebels or that their purported cause appears to be a right one. The newspapers must also be advised immediately that they must not indiscreetly publish any more of such letters and telegrams, so that the public may not be led astray."

THE WEST RIVER.

Bandits continue to infest the West River, and, for this reason, the Government have been repeatedly requested by H.B.M. Consular authorities to take without delay the necessary steps to suppress them and ensure the safety of foreign traffic. The Governor has instructed the various bureaux concerned to immediately draft plans for carrying out the campaign, and it is reported that the bureaux intend to send out officers to every town on the River in order to make house-to-house inquiries and make it compulsory for every village or town to form a defence corps at their own cost. As regards the forests on either bank of the River, police patrols will be kept by the Government, and to cover the expenditure of keeping them it is contemplated to introduce a new impost under the appellation of the "Forest Tax." In this way, bandits cannot be harboured in any of the towns en route, whilst pirate gangs from the interior will be prevented from coming to any spot of the West River. The initial expenses for putting this project into operation are estimated at over \$100,000; but—as with so many promising reforms in China—it is added that "on account of the present financial straits, the scheme will have to remain in abeyance for some time."

THE DEPARTURE OF MR. IM.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Im Ka Chee, the late Commissioner of Finance, left by the express train for Hongkong. Whilst his numerous friends (over 200 in number) were bidding him *au revoir*, an aged gentleman clad in a blue long coat asked to see the Commissioner, who, however, did not grant an interview, as he was not acquainted with the old stranger. The aged gentleman then stated that the object of his interview was only to beseech the Commissioner to personally bring the gambling evils to the notice of President Yuan, when he saw him, and beg him to decree the entire prohibition of gambling in the provinces!

Canton, 6th March.

ANTI-JAPANESE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Since the unreasonable demands alleged to have been made on China by Japan were made known to the public the Canton vernacular Press has been publishing every day a large number of letters and articles from correspondents hostile to the Japanese. In to-day's issues, apart from a few letters promising financial contributions in the event of another war with Japan, a report is published of a meeting of all the girl students in Canton, held at the instigation of a Miss Tse Kwai Mo, of the Normal School for Ladies. At this meeting it was decided that they should cease to use any of the Japanese threads hitherto in general use for the purpose of knitting, and also that they should absent themselves whenever the time came for a lesson to be given by a Japanese mistress. Another report urges the public to exercise close scrutiny

when purchasing what the Chinese have named "patriotic cloth"—a material which has met with a very considerable sale during the last two years. It is alleged that Japanese manufacturers, who, the report has it, are well-known for their dexterity in imitating, have put on the market a clever imitation of this native product, which, save for its tendency to discolour in very short time, is hardly distinguishable from the genuine article. Further, it is alleged that the depreciation in the value of the copper currency, which a little while ago was accepted at par with silver subsidiary coins, is due to the circulation of spurious coins imported into the market in abundant quantities from "a certain country" (apparently alluding to Japan). These are but a few of the numerous anti-Japanese tactics which are now being adopted by the Cantonese.

JAPANESE APPRECIATION OF CHINESE OFFICIAL.

In a letter to the Chinese Press, a Japanese gentleman eulogises the exemplary official career of Mr. Im Ka Chee, the late Commissioner of Finance, who was stationed in Canton. The writer says he was much impressed by the thousands of officials and friends who thronged the railway station last Saturday afternoon to bid farewell to Mr. Im, whose services they had greatly appreciated. The correspondent goes on to say, that if every official in China were as honest as Mr. Im, the immediate prosperity of China would be assured, but, unfortunately, officials of Mr. Im's calibre and uprightness there are but very few.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Mr. Fai Seung Chee, the newly-appointed Chief of Police, called on General Lung yesterday. Mr. Fai was formerly one of the General's subordinate officers, in Kwangsi, and was invited to dinner by His Excellency, who discussed with him the present conditions in Kwangsi, where Mr. Fai had been holding the post of Intendant of Circuits, until his present promotion.

ALIENS IN CHINESE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The *China Times* says:—There are many foreigners engaged by the Chinese Government in its various departments either in the Customs, railways, post offices, or other branches. According to the latest information the total is 3,448 persons whose nationalities are as under:—

British	1,105
French	1,093
German	653
Russian	463
American	174
Japanese	207
Italian	75
Austrian	59
Belgian	171
Others	158
Total	3,448

CHINESE CARGO ON A GERMAN SHIP.

At a meeting of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce held on the 8th ult., the Secretary (Mr. J. N. Wardrop) reported what had been done so far, and asked the permission of the Committee to suggest to the Chinese interested in the matter loaded on deck and the camphor stored in one of the cabins of the *Borneo* that, rather than wait until the matter had been settled by correspondence, which might well take up several months, during which time their cargo would deteriorate, they should offer to pay the agents of the *s.s. Borneo* at Zamboanga a deposit of 10 per cent. to get delivery of their cargo forthwith. This did not admit the principle for a single moment, but was merely to enable the shippers to get delivery of perishable cargo without further loss which further delay would entail. The Secretary was instructed to see the Chinese interested, and to put the matter through on the suggested basis if they agreed to same.

JAPANESE LABOURERS IN BORNEO.

IMPENDING NULLIFICATION OF CONTRACTS.

At a meeting of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce held on the 6th ult., the Secretary read a letter from the Resident enclosing copy of a circular from the Acting Protector, to the effect that all Japanese contracts would be null and void after the expiration of 18 months from the date thereof. The Secretary was instructed to write in and point out that such a reading of the Proclamation is contrary to its spirit; such an arbitrary reading of it would mean that if a man were to commit a serious offence the morning after he had been signed on, and was sentenced by the Courts to eighteen months' imprisonment, the employer would have no claim on the man whatever, and it is impossible to think that anything of this nature was ever for a single moment intended.

LOCAL SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

TWO MORE POINTS FOR THE NAVY.

The Navy garnered two very valuable points as the outcome of their encounter with the Club on the Navy ground at Happy Valley yesterday, but the margin of 3 goals to love with which they won did not represent the merits of the teams. Until the Navy obtained their first point, as the result of a beautiful long shot from Palmer, the Club looked just as likely to score a decider as their opponents, but after the blue-jackets had registered this point the Club fell away considerably, and the game was in the control of the Navy. A second goal, a splendid drive at an acute angle by Hopper, put the issue practically beyond doubt, while the third point, scored by Butterham, positively put paid to the Club's account. There were times when the Club forwards caused the opposing defence a not inconsiderable amount of anxiety, but their shooting was aimless and weak. The Hongkong vanguard were handicapped, however, by the little support accorded them by their halves, who, to do them justice, could find few opportunities of assisting in attack owing to the task imposed upon them of quelling the persistent efforts of the Navy forwards to break through. Three matches played and all lost is not a pretty record, and the Club must see to it that their account in the League is improved.

CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

TO-DAY'S SEMI-FINAL.

The Royal Engineers oppose the team selected from the Second Division of the Hongkong League in the semi-final round of the Shield Competition at Happy Valley (Club ground) this afternoon, commencing at 4.45. While the R.E. undoubtedly have had far greater experience of the game than their youthful opponents, the Second string, composed of clever footballers, may be depended upon to negate the advantage of the R.E. in weight and experience by quickness and cleverness. Anyhow, the match will provide an interesting comparison in styles, and either side might win.

The Engineers' team will be much the same as fielded in previous matches, while the Second Division will be represented by the following:—E. J. Edwards; Gunner Goller and Cheung Wing Hor; W. H. Vives, Johnson, and Pan Kap-yau; Leung Wing Tai; R. A. Carvalho; Lieut. Russell (or Moosdeen); I. Goldenberg; and Kwok Sui Hing. Mr. F. W. Eager will be the referee. Linesmen:—Lieut. Corpl. Jones (R.E.), and Gunner Payne (Second Division).

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CLUB vs. NAVY.

The fixture arranged between the Club and the Navy for yesterday degenerated into a scratch game owing to the inability of the Navy to send out a full team. This led to Rouse and several other of the Club players going over to the Navy side, which, even then, did not total fifteen players. However, with Campbell and Rouse in the centre, the Navy made such a good show that they won by a margin of seven points in a hotly-contested game. Very soon after the commencement the Club forwards wheeled and rushed, and, picking up in the loose, Hegarty had no difficulty in conveying the ball to the rear of the posts for Bennett to convert. This was quickly followed by a try from the Navy, scored by a Club sub, and Campbell made the scores level. Just before half-time Woodhead gave the Club the lead, which was increased by Bennett from an oblique angle. Upon change of ends, Campbell manoeuvred cleverly, and at the right moment gave the ball to the giant Harrison, who rushed through and scored in a position which gave Campbell no difficulty with the kick. This again made the scoring even. The Club forwards dribbled well after this, but it was due to bad judgment on the part of the Navy full back that the next try, a very lucky affair, was scored near the dead ball line. Bennett failed with the kick. This was followed by some mystifying inter-passing between Rouse and Campbell, which resulted in the former crossing, and Campbell giving the Navy a two-point lead. Before the end, however, clever work on the part of the same two players gave a clear run-through to Homeyard, Campbell again converting. Final score, Navy 4 goals (20 points); Club 2 goals 1 try (13 points). The game was just a good and hearty bustling affair with Rouse and Campbell supplying the features.

PIRACY IN KWANGTUNG. MEASURES TO CHECK IT.

The following appears among "Presidential Rescripts" recently published:—The Ministry of Navy reported that it has carried out the President's Order and appointed Commander Jao Hui-ven to proceed with his squadron to Kwangtung and suppress the pirates along the coast of that province.

President's Reply. Noted. The said Commander shall consult with the Chang Chun and Governor of Kwangtung and take effective measures to check piracy so that there will be safety and peace along the coast.

Recent reports from Germany speak of the Kaiser as looking thinner. Few of his subjects are likely to put on superfluous flesh on the official ration of ten ounces of bread per day, which has just come into operation in Berlin. A restricted diet may effect a subtle change in the political temperament of Germany. Another "Kaiser" shrewdly read sedition in the "lean and hungry look."

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

RACING RESULTS.

HANDICAP CLASS.

The 8th of the series of the championship races for this class was sailed on Saturday last:—

Name	Handicap	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
La Linda	2.18	5 02 05	5 02 05
Bolla	3.04	5 03 20	5 02 16
Kathleen	5.08	5 03 15	4 57 07
Dorothy	6.08	5 01 40	4 55 32
Dorothea	9.12	5 03 15	4 54 03
Ayesha	10.44	5 08 36	4 57 52

Name	Pts. for race	Pts. to date
(1) La Linda	8	42
(2) Dorothea	6	34
(3) Kathleen	5	35
(4) Kathleen	4	22
(5) Ayesha	3	16
(6) Dione	2	39
(7) Bolla	0	11

Course:—Mark Buoy Quarry Bay (P), Channel Rock (P), Kowloon Rock (P), Channel Rock (S), Mark Buoy Quarry Bay (S). Distance: 7.16 miles.

Name	Finishing Time
Aitsa	4 31 49
Altanah	4 19 29
Bonita	D.N.S.
Daphne	4 20 47
Haleyon	D.N.S.

Name	Pts. for race	Pts. to date
(1) Altanah	6	23
(2) Daphne	4	19
(3) Aitsa	3	27
— Bonita	0	11
— Haleyon	0	0

The 4th Cruiser Race, sailed on Monday, 28th February, round the Island (S) distance 24 miles, resulted as follows:—

Name	Handicap	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Miranda	scr.	4 34 25	4 34 25
Queen Bee	scr.	5 26 39	4 25 39
Snipe	2.00	D.N.S.	—
Oenone	3.00	5 28 34	5 26 34
Irene	24.00	D.N.S.	—
Erin	24.00	D.N.S.	—
Iris	24.00	D.N.S.	—
Scottingden	28.00	6 05 30	5 37 30
Dorothy II.	38.00	6 10 54	5 34 54
Tuttan	38.00	D.N.F.	—
Flora	108.00	D.N.F.	—

Name	Pts. for race	Pts. to date
(1) Miranda	12	36
(2) Oenone	10	26
(3) Queen Bee	9	30
(4) Dorothy II.	8	24
(5) Scottingden	7	36
— Erin	0	17
— Flora	0	18
— Irene	0	9
— Iris	0	0
— Tuttan	0	0
— Snipe	0	0

DIPLOMATIST'S COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL BOOKS.

LATE MR. ROCKHILL'S TREASURES.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill, the American diplomatist, whose death has been reported, was one of the most generous benefactors of the Library of Congress, which owes to him some of the rarest treasures in its valuable collection of Oriental works. Among them are several Tibetan works, most of them printed from wooden blocks, but a few in manuscript. "The greater number of the volumes," wrote Mr. Rockhill in his own account of them, "are works of a religious character (Tibetan Buddhist), metaphysics, ethics, prayers, thanksgiving, and propitiatory ceremonies. Others belong to a peculiar class of literature of the Lamaist cult, called Tantric, and relate to evoking deities, exorcising devils, etc. There is also a work in the collection (in Tibetan and Mongol) on the explanation of dreams; another on geomancy, and fortune-telling, and one of pictures of all the gods of the Lamaist pantheon." The lighter literature of Tibet is represented by a copy of the *Gurbum*, or Hundred Thousand Songs. This remarkable library was got together by Mr. Rockhill at various times and places during his residence in China or in his travelling in Mongolia and Tibet from 1884 to 1901.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

REMARKABLE LABOUR SCHEME.

The War Office, remarks the *Kokumin*, has in contemplation a labour scheme for the German and Austrian prisoners detained in Japan, and is considering the nature of the work to be instituted and other matters in connection therewith. The services of the prisoners may be availed of by private concerns and individuals, who may desire to utilise any special professional knowledge of prisoners for industrial development. Recently the Prisoners' Intelligence Bureau made a list of the professions or occupations of the prisoners and distributed this information among local authorities and the leading manufacturers and agriculturists.

According to the proposed regulations with regard to the labour of the prisoners, wages are to be 7 sen a day for non-commissioned officers and 4 sen for privates when employed by the Government offices, but tailors, shoemakers, and other artisans will receive extra allowances, not exceeding 10 sen a day. When employed by private concerns and individuals, prisoners will receive higher wages, but still much lower than the rate paid to Japanese. The question of employing the prisoners only in such ways as shall avoid Japanese workers suffering by their competition is being carefully gone into.—*Japan Chronicle*.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

END OF SEASON TO CLEAR AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES. ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

BRITISH MADE

IN VARIOUS SIZES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

COLOURED LITHOS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

"A LONG FELT WANT" SUPPLIED AT LAST.

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR"

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction; visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogue, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED) NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[50]



An unbounded delight to the hundreds of men who have hitherto longed in vain for a perfectly blended cigarette of distinctive flavour and pleasing aroma. Beyond doubt the *bon ami* of all discriminating smokers, everywhere.

Aide-de-Camp
Virginia Cigarettes

Selected and blended from the choicest Virginia leaf and packed in air-tight tins.

IN RETURN FOR 10 EMPTY TINS WE GIVE A HANDSOME CALENDAR FOR 1915, OR FOR 25 EMPTY TINS ONE OIL PAINTING STRETCHED ON CANVAS.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1915.

[361]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received at the R.N. Hospital until 10 A.M. on the 22nd March, 1915, from persons desirous of supplying: BAPTIST, METHODIST, FOWLER, FOWLER, BAPTIST, CHURCH, PURE COW'S MILK, ABRATED WATER, ICE, and other provisions, and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Sealed Tenders in Duplicate will also be received for Coal (Akaiki and Yubari).

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital. The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

DOUGLAS T. HOSKYN,
Surgeon-General.
R.N. Hospital,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1915. [352]

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Institute, King's Buildings, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 12th March, 1915, at 9 A.M.

- 1.—To Receive from the Committee, the Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
 - 2.—To elect a President, two Vice-Presidents, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Librarian, and Committee of Management for the ensuing year.
 - 3.—Any other business which may transpire.
- J. S. CHAPMAN,**
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1915. [283]

JAVA CONSOLIDATED RUBBER AND COFFEE ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of March, 1915, at No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, at 4 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 17th March, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers. [385]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of TONG TAI WAN, late of Hankow, in the Republic of China, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 29th March, 1915.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Underigned by the above date.

G. A. HASTINGS,
Administrator,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong. [398]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ORISSA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1915. [29]

S.S. "POLYNESIAN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned. Goods remaining unloaded after Monday, 15th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 18th March, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 15th March, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [2]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY all whom it may concern that I, the Underigned, have severed All Connections with Messrs. MACLEOD, FRASER & Co., Hongkong and Canton, from March 2nd, 1915.

LEUNG LAI TING.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [373]

VACANCY.

ASSISTANT in Mercantile and Shipping Firm. British percentage essential.

Apply, stating education and previous experience, to—

Box X.Y.Z.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [375]

INTIMATIONS

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

THE Institute will RE-OPEN TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 11th of March. Students should attend at Queen's College at 8 P.M. on that date, for enrolment.

Copies of prospectus and entry forms may be obtained on application to the Director of the Institute at the Education Department.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [376]

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 445 of 1914, owners of Property are hereby informed that Notice of any appeal against the adoption of the existing Valuation for the assessment year 1915-1916 should be lodged with the Registrar of the Supreme Court within 21 days from the date of this Gazette, as required under Section 14 of the Rating Ordinance, No. 6 of 1901.

A. M. THOMSON,
Treasurer.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1915. [377]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

KROEWEK JAVA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1915, at 4 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 15th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers. [370]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Underigned at 12.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th March, 1915, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [333]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [364]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [365]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [365]

GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 30th March, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Colonial Registrars.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1915. [380]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PRAX, GODOWNS, New Prax, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [38]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

ROOMS on First Floor of European House, No. 176, Queen's Road East, Wanchai, from 1st April, 1915.

TWO VERY LARGE AND SPACIOUS GODOWNS, Marine Lot No. 42, Fray's East, Immediate possession.

Apply—
N. MODY & Co.,
No. 34, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [372]

TO LET.

QUARANTON, 15, PEAK.

FURNISHED, from 1st April. Moderate Rental. 2 minutes from Tram.

Apply to—
G. TISDALL,
at above address,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [369]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Prax East.

Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [372]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE.

Furnished and newly done up.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prax's Building,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANBY,
No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 163, THE PRAX, "THE KENNELS."

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PRAX. From 1st May next.

For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

Apply to—
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court, and 2, "MILNERS' VILLAS," Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [28]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES AND ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [59]

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1 Fairview).

NO. 1, GOUGH HILL, No. 100, THE PRAX, Furnished or Unfurnished, from 1st April, 1915.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PRAX, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

"SHORNCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let furnished (6 Rooms).

"MOGATZ," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"ELANDONAN," No. 64, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished.

NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 61, PRAX (Unfurnished).

ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

"KIRKENDON," Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BRACONSFIELD," Battery Path, No. 69, THE PRAX (CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVID,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1915. [42]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
* A. SUPERIOR PALE COGNAC	\$30.40	\$2.65
* B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	53.70	2.90
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC	34.80	3.00
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz.	37.00	1.60
* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	40.30	3.45
* D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC	46.90	4.00
* BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR	52.40	4.55
* E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY	53.50	4.55
* MARIE BRIZARD and ROGERS' FINE PALE COGNAC	31.50	2.55
* S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC	72.70	6.65
* V. O. L. 60 Years Old	119.30	9.95
* UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old	157.50	13.15

* These Brandy bottled by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

BIRTHS.

KEEFOOT.—On March 3rd at Ewo House, Yangtsepo Road, Shanghai, to Mr. Mrs. JAMES KEEFOOT, a son.

RICHARDS.—On March 3rd, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. RICHARDS, a son.

MARRIAGE.

WELLS.—On March 2nd, at Shanghai, MATTHEW EDWARD HOWEY WELLS, to CHRISTIAN GENTLE TAYLOR.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOEUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 11th, 1915.

SMALL NEUTRAL STATES AND THE WAR.

WHEN Mr. Lloyd George a month ago in the House of Commons announced that the three Great Powers had agreed to pool their financial resources in order to bring their full strength to bear upon the enemy, he mentioned, incidentally, that, besides the small States actually at war which were obliged to look to the Greater Allies for financial support, "there were also other States preparing for war, and it was obviously to our interests that they should be well-equipped." So far none of these "other States" which the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred to has declared in favour of active intervention. Portugal had previously pledged herself to give effect to her ancient alliance with Great Britain when called upon to do so, but, while, as everybody knows, both in Italy and Rumania popular feeling has been running strongly in favour of active intervention on the side of the Allies, the Governments of these two countries have so far maintained their neutrality. One of Rumania's best-known men, M. TARE JONESCU, has recently expressed the view that "all Rumania's interests and her future are inseparably bound up with the victory of the Triple Entente, to which Rumania must contribute by participating in the war. Rumania should strive to promote a Serbo-Bulgarian agreement and do everything possible to come to terms with Bulgaria, thus enabling all the Balkan States to side with the nations of the Entente. A German victory would mean the burial of all the hopes of the

Balkan States and the independence of the neutral countries." On the other hand, Bulgaria has conceived it to be in her best interests to maintain the strictest neutrality, rejecting all suggestions to embark on adventures in Macedonia, notwithstanding the unhappy condition of the population of that country. It was announced a few months ago that any course of action tending to bring Bulgaria into conflict with Great Britain or the Allies would be avoided in the hope that her legitimate aspirations will be recognised by the Powers of the Entente. With regard to Greece, who is bound by definite treaty obligations to Serbia, though her sentiments have never been in doubt, the attitude of the Government has until just recently been like that of Rumania, one of opposition to any attempt by a Balkan State to upset the territorial arrangements of the Bukharest Treaty. But the bombardment of the Dardanelles and of Smyrna by British and French warships has evidently greatly stimulated a desire on the part of the Greeks to at once range themselves on the side of the Allies in the war. The telegrams have not informed us of the reasons which induced an overwhelming majority of the Crown Council to favour active intervention on the side of the Allies, but it can be readily understood that Greece would wish to have a voice in the future of Smyrna, which occupies so commanding a position on the Aegean Sea in proximity to the islands which formed the subject of so much controversy in the settlement of the Balkans question little more than eighteen months ago. It is unlikely that her aspirations in that direction or in any other would be seriously considered at the Peace Conference if she continued throughout the war to maintain an attitude of neutrality. The telegrams of the past few days indicate that the country is overwhelmingly in favour of intervention on the side of the Allies and, if this be so, the King is unlikely to continue long to resist the nation's will. Rumania, too, despite the attitude of neutrality she has hitherto assumed, seems unlikely to maintain her neutrality much longer, now that the war is brought close to Rumanian territory. Indeed, nearly two months ago the Rumanian Government was said to have come to a decision to take action in Transylvania, and the campaign was generally expected to begin in the middle of February. But some understanding with Bulgaria was desirable first and that apparently is being sought. Another cause for the temporary hesitation on the part of Rumania was the uncertainty with regard to the policy of Italy. During the last few months the bonds of friendship between the two Latin States have been drawn closer. The Italian occupation of Valona, the Times correspondent at Sofia said recently, was universally approved by Rumania, as it will minimise the risks of Rumanian action and will greatly shorten the war. Rumania, as a small State, is naturally averse from the prospect of a prolonged conflict involving the exhaustion of her resources, but the Times correspondent declares that the recent Rumanian manifestation of friendship for Italy is entirely due to the conviction that Italy is preparing to act in concert with the Entente Powers. Should Italy, however, ultimately decide to preserve neutrality, he understands that the resolve of Rumania will remain unchanged. Meanwhile preparations were being actively pressed forward. The circumstance that the whole of Bukovina, including the important routes leading to Transylvania, are now in Russian hands it is thought will tend to quicken the action of Rumania, and the great Russian success in the Caucasus will also have a stimulating effect. The position of Italy is one of much greater difficulty from many points of view. That an immediate intervention on behalf of the Triple Alliance is the most profitable course has much to support it. As it has been put by a writer in one of the Reviews: "If the Dual Alliance should win she has to face the possibility of a war of revenge and certainly of some severe humiliation. The Adriatic would undoubtedly become an Austrian lake, and she might even be deprived of Tripoli." Her interests, therefore, perhaps her existence—as united Italy, it is urged, depends on the defeat of the German arms. On the other hand, in the case of the defeat of the Germans—an eventuality which is now practically certain—while neutral Italy would be relieved of apprehension she would not be entitled to an equal say in the settlement. The spirit of the Italian nation certainly seems resolved on war in the name of civilisation; their feeling has been described as a sort of ethical chauvinism, almost a religious enthusiasm; the weak and the religious, we are told, "because their anger is just, and not for the hope of any territorial aggrandisement that the God of Battles may be induced to bestow." But there is another ethical consideration. For over thirty years Italy has maintained an obligation to remain neutral in the event of a war involving Germany in which Italy can with honour remain neutral, and she cannot now go back on her obligations and duty without incurring an incalculable future loss of moral prestige.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

The first Gymkhana of the season, under the auspices of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, has been fixed for April 17th.

The directors of the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd., will recommend at the annual meeting to be held on the 18th instant the payment of a dividend of Tls. 5 per share for the year 1914.

The sixteenth list of donations and subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund at Shanghai (in connection with the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas) shows a total as follows: £173; Tls. 42,285; and \$29,382.

A Tientsin contemporary states that one of the wealthiest and oldest piece-goods firms in the Tientsin native city has just failed for a million and a half taels. It is feared that other native firms are heavily involved.

The "Quaints" will this evening at the Theatre Royal again present the programme with which they introduced themselves to the Hongkong public, and the popularity with which it met augurs well for to-night's attendance.

A fine photograph of the famous tiger, strung to a bamboo pole, was taken by Mee Cheung. Prominent in the crowd surrounding the dead tiger are Assistant Police Superintendent Burlingame and Mr. Martin, who shot the animal.

Judge Liddell, formerly judge of the Municipal Court of Manila, died on the 3rd inst., on his plantation in Mindoro, the cause of death being Asiatic cholera. A daughter and son-in-law of the deceased judge are suffering with the same disease.

The Times of Malaya states that Straits-born Chinese in Perak have approached the Resident with a request to be formed into a Chinese Volunteers Corps similar to that existing in Singapore. The Resident has submitted the scheme to the Government.

A gale, accompanied by rain and snowstorms, caused many wrecks off all the English coasts about the middle of February. The P. & O. liner Nagoya had a stormy passage in the Bay of Biscay, two tremendous seas sweeping her and carrying off the ventilators, gangway and ladders.

An interesting lecture on the Panama Exhibition at San Francisco was delivered at the Union Church Hall last evening by Mr. F. M. Mohler (Secretary of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association). The lecture, which was illustrated by means of some excellent lantern slides, was greatly appreciated.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—
Edinburgh Morningside Sunday School £8 \$9.73
J. Reid \$20
G. K. Haxton \$10
Weissmann 5

A large percentage of the Shanghai men who have joined the army are serving with the 10th Battalion 10th Yorkshire Regiment. The Colonel in command is Colonel Meadows, with Major Dent and Major Hilton Johnson as his right-hand men, assisted by Captains A. O. McLellan, J. C. E. Douglas and G. A. Turner; Lieutenants W. B. Cornaby, V. D. K. Cradock and H. Such and 2nd Lieutenant T. R. Evans. Under them are forty Shanghai men serving as privates.

The Red Cross Society of China two years ago issued membership medals to Misses Neilson, Alma, Ervine, Johnson, Riordan and Mary Jenkins for voluntary services in connection with its medical relief work at Wuchang and Hankow during the revolution in 1911 under the direction of Dr. Stafford M. Cox. The medals, together with those from Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, have remained with the Society's Central Committee at Shanghai, as the Society has so far been unable to trace the addresses of these ladies. It is hoped, says a Shanghai contemporary, that the ladies concerned or their friends will kindly inform the Central Committee of the addresses to which the medals can be sent.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council is called for this afternoon.

The orders of the day include the following:—
First reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for declarations of ultimate destination in respect of goods, wares and merchandise to be exported to certain places and for the furnishing of export manifests."
Committee on the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914."

THE WAR.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

NOT PROHIBITED IN CHINA.

GERMAN SUBMARINE PIRACY.

THREE BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK AND 37 MEN DROWNED.

THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRADE WITH GERMAN FIRMS IN CHINA.

NOT PROHIBITED.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 10th.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the Proclamation relating to trading with the enemy did not prohibit trading with German firms or branches in China, but the Board of Trade was doing all it could to encourage the transfer of Chinese business from German to British firms.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

LONDON, March 9th.
4.25 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says that a violent German bombardment in the region to the east of Steenstraete was followed by a German infantry attack, which failed.

The enemy made several more counter-attacks at Reichackerkopf, which were easily repulsed.

LONDON, March 10th.
1.55 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* says:—In Belgium, to the east of Steenstraete, we repulsed an attack.

There has been fighting all day at Notre Dame de Lorette, but the positions are unchanged.

There was hot fighting, in our favour, in Champagne. We repulsed two counter-attacks in a wood, where we recently gained a footing, between Souain and Perthes, and we made further progress here adjoining the wood.

We repulsed an attack on a ridge to the north-east of Mesnil, captured another 200 yards, and carried a German work, with armoured shelters and extensive underground chambers.

We attacked between Four de Paris and Bolante, in Argonne, capturing 200 yards of the enemy's first line.

SNIPERS' INITIATIVE.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S REPORT.

LONDON, March 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in his usual bi-weekly Bulletin, says that the mastery of our snipers has been maintained, primarily due to local and individual initiative, which was materially assisted by successful mining operations. The enemy's artillery has been more active than usual, but the effect was slight.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

LONDON, March 10th.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says:—There was desperate fighting on Tuesday between the Niemen and the Vistula. A German attack on the Kolno and Lomza roads was repulsed.

The Austrians continue the offensive in the Carpathians, in the region of Baligród, despite crushing losses, and also in the region of Usok, where they captured a hill near Koziomoka on the 7th inst. We re-took it yesterday morning.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

THREE BRITISH MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

THIRTY-SEVEN MEN DROWNED.

LONDON, March 10th.

The Admiralty announces that the steamer *Tangierman* has been torpedoed off Scarborough, and only one man saved out of a crew of 38.

The steamer *Lackwood* has been torpedoed off Hastings. Her crew of 17 were saved.

The steamer *Princess Victoria* has been torpedoed off Liverpool. Her crew of 34 were saved.

The three vessels were all torpedoed on Tuesday morning.

LATER.

The *Princess Victoria* was torpedoed eighteen miles off the mouth of the Mersey.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLES.]

THE DARDANELLES BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Admiralty makes the following announcement: The operations against the Dardanelles is progressing. Favoured by fine weather, on March 8th, the *Queen Elizabeth*, *Agamemnon* and *Ocean* began to attack the forts by indirect fire, across the Gallipoli Peninsula, firing at 21,000 yards. Meanwhile, inside the Straits, four British and one French ship fired on Suandere and Mount Dardanos Batteries which had been attacked on the previous day. The batteries opened fire and were engaged and hit by 12-inch shells. The majority of the ships inside were struck by shells, but there was no serious damage and no casualties. On the 7th inst. four French battleships entered the Straits to cover the direct bombardment of the defences of the Narrows by the *Agamemnon* and *Lord Nelson*. The French ships engaged Mount Dardanos Battery and various concealed guns, silencing the former. The *Agamemnon* and *Lord Nelson* advanced and engaged the forts at the Narrows—Forts Rumili, Medjidieh, Tabia and Hamidieh. The *Tabia* and another fort replied, but both were silenced after heavy bombardment.

Explosions occurred in both forts. The *Gaulois*, *Agamemnon* and *Lord Nelson* were struck three times each, but the damage was not serious. The *Lord Nelson* had three men slightly wounded. While these operations were in progress the *Dublin* continued to watch the Bulair Isthmus.

[This is mainly a duplication of the Reuter's message published yesterday, but gives additional details.—Ep.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEWS OF FURTHER PROGRESS.

ATHENS, March 10th.

It is reported here that the *Queen Elizabeth* entered the Straits on Monday for the first time and participated in the bombardment.

Shell fire from the Gulf of Saros partly destroyed Fort Maidos, above the Narrows.

LONDON, March 10th.

The casualties in the Dardanelles operations on the 4th inst. are officially announced as: Bluejackets: 3 killed and 6 wounded; Naval Division: 22 killed, 22 wounded and 3 missing.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS AT BRITISH PORTS.

"CONSIDERABLY ABOVE THE AVERAGE."

LONDON, March 9th.

The Admiralty announces that during the week February 23rd to March 3rd, the aggregate arrivals and sailings to and from British ports was 1,474. This is considerably above the average. No ships were lost during this period, although several attempts were made by the enemy, including one attempt against a hospital ship.

THE NEAR EAST.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

TURKISH AND PERSIAN LOSSES NEAR AHWAZ.

LONDON, March 8th.

From further information received the enemy's losses near Ahwaz in the engagement of the 3rd instant are considerably heavier than previously reported, amounting to about 600 killed and very many wounded, including several important Sheiks.

In the action of the 3rd instant in the direction of Nakalla it is now reported that the enemy lost 300 killed and 600 wounded.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

CABINET FORMED.

ATHENS, March 10th.

M. Gounaris has formed a Cabinet which the King has approved. M. Gounaris is Premier and Minister of War and M. Zographos Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is believed here that M. Gounaris will follow the policy of neutrality with a leaning towards the Triple Entente. Three of his principal collaborators—M. Zographos, Stratos and Baltadjis—are strong partisans of the Entente.

THE SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, March 10th.

The *Morning Post* states that the second Canadian contingent has landed in England.

THE TSAR.

LONDON, March 10th.

The Tsar has gone to Helsingfors.

GRAVE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, March 10th.

Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State has again warned Americans to leave Mexico. The Government will endeavour to provide transportation.

President Wilson has ordered two battleships at Guantanamo to proceed to Vera Cruz.

It is reported that General Carranza has seized a British steamer and imprisoned the Captain.

THE WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

POSTPONED TILL AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON, March 10th.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Beauchamp, President of Council, announced a compromise on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill whereby its enforcement will be postponed until six months after the conclusion of the war.

Lord Lansdowne and the Archbishop of Canterbury accepted this undertaking.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 10th.

The death is announced of Dr. Donaldson, Principal of St. Andrew's University, Edinburgh.

"BOOM FREIGHTS."

A 50 PER CENT INCREASE.

Shippers are being notified by the China Homeward Freight Conference that the rates of freight on all cargo to Colombo and Bombay as well as to South Africa, Persian Gulf and Indian Ports, for which cargo is forwarded via Colombo and Bombay, have been advanced a further 30 per cent, making 50 per cent increase on the old tariff.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CALIBRE OF DARDANELLES GUNS.

LONDON, February 27th.

An Admiralty despatch, published by the Press Bureau, said that Fort Hellen contained two 6.3 guns, Seddelbair six 10.2, Orkanieh two 9.2, Kunkale four 10.2 and two 5.9.

GERMANY AND THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, February 28th.

The latest phase of the Dardanelles operations has had a most depressing effect in Germany. Leaders are fully alive to the immensity of the issues at stake, but there is a significant lack of comment in the German newspapers, except by the naval expert "Persius," who says it "can be regarded as a useless demonstration."

DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN FORCES.

47 ARMY CORPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, March 1st.

An official Paris statement issued with regard to the distribution of the German forces says that altogether thirty Army Corps are on the Eastern Front, in addition to twenty Austrian, while on the Western Front there are forty-seven Army Corps.

Reports of the transfer of several Army Corps from the Western to the Eastern Front to strengthen General Hindenburg's Army are inaccurate. Only one was actually removed, but it has since been replaced by new formations bringing up the total to one regiment more than it was six weeks ago.

General Hindenburg's reinforcements totalled six Army Corps, of which two were new formations not previously engaged, three were withdrawn from Poland, and one from the Western Front. German strength on the French front has not varied since December.

HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE IMPENDING RETIREMENTS.

Mr. Edward Jones, first boarding officer of the Harbour Department, is, we understand, retiring from Government service on pension in May. Mr. Jones, who is a master mariner, entered the service as second boarding officer on July 17th, 1889, and was promoted to his present position in the following year. For a great part of his long period of service he has carried out the duties of Assistant Harbourmaster, and he is a most popular and capable official.

Police Inspector Robert Fenton, who came to the Colony nearly 24 years ago, is also retiring on pension in May. "Rabbie," as he is familiarly called by his colleagues, is a typical Scot, and a sound, painstaking, and conscientious officer. For a long period he has been senior officer in the charge-room at the Central Police Station. Inspector Fenton was made full Sergeant after about seven years service and was promoted to First-Class Inspector in April, 1912.

DEATH OF MR. W. KRUSE, OF AMOY.

To the many friends in Hongkong and China Coast ports of Mr. W. Kruse, of the firm of Messrs. Pasadag & Co., Amoy, the news of his death on 22nd February, after a brief illness, came as a great shock. Born in Glucksburg, Germany, about 43 years ago, he joined the firm of Messrs. Petersen & Co. of Amoy about the year 1893, and in 1899 went to the firm of Messrs. Pasadag & Co., with whom he remained. Later he was in full charge of the firm's office in Amoy and was for some years Consul for the Netherlands and Vice-Consul for Norway. He was a prominent Mason and was Master of the local Lodge for some time. Mr. Kruse was for some time Chairman of the Kulangsu Municipal Council, a Member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a Director of the New Amoy Dock Company, Limited. He also took a keen interest in horticultural matters and in fact in everything pertaining to the welfare of the port. He will be greatly missed and the treaty port does not seem to be the same without him. His funeral took place on the 23rd February at the Foreign Cemetery on Kulangsu in the presence of practically the whole male population.

The Chief Officer of the *Teucer*, Mr. F. K. Luk, stated that the vessel sailed from Birkenhead. Her last port of call before Hongkong was Singapore. Witness said that his suspicions were aroused when he saw the first defendant carrying about half a dozen empty bags late on Tuesday night towards the stokehole. When the defendant saw witness he threw down the bags and took to his heels. Witness chased him, and, on catching him, asked him what he was doing with the bags. Defendant said they were for the use of the firemen who needed them in the stokehole. Ten minutes later he saw the bags in the bunker, but he did not know that they concealed opium.

The Chief Engineer of the *Teucer*, Mr. J. M. Brown, said that when he went on board the steamer at 11.30 p.m. on Tuesday he had a conversation with the Chief Officer, as the result of which he watched the bunkers. He observed a large number of Chinese firemen (of whom he identified eight among the prisoners) digging for tins of opium under the coal. There were about 50 large tins covered with sacks. On making the discovery he raised the alarm, and the men immediately scattered. He sent for the police and the defendants were arrested by Sergeant Pincock and other detectives. The Chief Engineer added that he had not the slightest suspicion before Tuesday night that the men were engaged in opium smuggling. The men had been with him in the ship for a number of years.

PETTY THEFTS.

Mr. W. J. Ramsey of the Wyndham Hotel, has complained to the police that some person entered his room at the hotel and stole a gold watch and chain and appendage, of the total value of \$105. Solomon Jacob, a money-changer, of 2, Pottinger Street, has reported that while he was standing outside a money-changer's shop in Queen's Road some person stole from his pocket \$500 in notes.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

CANTON'S CONTRIBUTION.

H.M. Consul-General, Canton, has remitted to the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund local subscriptions for February amounting to \$101 6s. 12d. The total amount sent from Canton to date is \$1,501 5s. 8d.

A MYSTERIOUS BOX.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Frank Carlisle Castleman was charged for that he did incur a debt to the amount of \$416.95 to the proprietor of the Astor House Hotel, Hongkong, by means of fraud.

Mr. W. B. Hind prosecuted, and defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. Hind told the Magistrate that the defendant came to the hotel on the 6th July last year, and remained until the 31st August, when he left without the knowledge of the manager. Previously, when taxed in regard to the payment of his bill, he handed over as security a box which he said contained thousands of dollars' worth of pearls. He brought the box with him when he first came to the hotel, and deposited it with the hotel in the usual way. He had credit on the strength of the box of pearls. After he had gone the box was seized by the hotel, but it had not yet been opened.

The box was produced, and his worship said it had better not be opened, unless the defendant consented, until conclusive evidence had been offered.

Defendant said he would only consent to it being opened on condition that he was permitted at the same time to put in a receipt from the hotel stating that the contents of the box were unknown.

The opening of the box was deferred. Defendant asked that the case should be proceeded with, as he could not afford to hang about. He was served with a writ the previous day on a civil charge for the amount concerned in the charge, and was afterwards arrested on a criminal charge, and it was a great hardship on him, as he was on his way to make certain financial arrangements.

He had lost during the last three days almost enough to pay for the bill. He could practically prove that the accusation was not correct, and he would like the case to be proceeded with as early as possible. He was not very well-known in the Colony, and might have some difficulty in obtaining bail.

The case was remanded until this afternoon, bail being fixed at \$1,000.

RECORD OPIUM SEIZURE.

NEARLY HALF A TON CONCEALED IN COAL BUNKERS.

A remarkable story of an attempt to smuggle a very large and valuable consignment of opium into the Colony was unfolded at the Magistrate's yesterday, when 15 Chinese firemen employed on the Blue Funnel freighter *Teucer* were charged with attempting unlawfully to import 1,000 lbs. of raw opium and 1,840 tins of prepared opium. The defendants on conviction are liable to a fine of \$1,500,000, the opium being worth \$150,000.

All the defendants pleaded not guilty, with the exception of the first man, who admitted one of two charges preferred against him.

The Chief Officer of the *Teucer*, Mr. F. K. Luk, stated that the vessel sailed from Birkenhead. Her last port of call before Hongkong was Singapore. Witness said that his suspicions were aroused when he saw the first defendant carrying about half a dozen empty bags late on Tuesday night towards the stokehole. When the defendant saw witness he threw down the bags and took to his heels. Witness chased him, and, on catching him, asked him what he was doing with the bags. Defendant said they were for the use of the firemen who needed them in the stokehole. Ten minutes later he saw the bags in the bunker, but he did not know that they concealed opium.

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The case was remanded for a week.

The *Journal de Peking* has created a mild sensation by publishing on the authority of a reliable correspondent a report that the Dalai Lama had sent his submission to the Peking authorities, a letter with this submission having been presented to General Chang Yi, the Governor of the Tibetan marches, on the 24th December last. In view of the treachery of the Tibetans and their disinclination to be absorbed by China, this report of their submission may be taken *cum grano salis*.

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PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, February 24th.

THE NEW GENERATION.

The new generation of Chinese was very much in evidence at the charity ball given at the Waichiao on Saturday in aid of the Kiangsu and Anhui Famine Relief Fund, and though there was much that would be considered offensive by the old school it has to be conceded that the transition stage, at any rate as seen on Saturday, was in the highest degree interesting. There were not more than a dozen Chinese ladies and gentlemen who danced; with perhaps one or two exceptions it could not be said that they moved with the ease and grace of their western sisters and brothers. Still the fact that they danced and the fact that they wish to perfect themselves in this and other accomplishments is significant in the younger generation of the capital to-day. Two Chinese bands supplied the music, and as the floor was good the many foreign and Chinese dancers seemed to enjoy the experience. Certain it is that the gathering was absolutely unique. Men and women from many nations were present, but the most peculiar feature of the ballroom was that seats were ranged round the four sides on which sat hundreds of eager young Chinese or interested and tolerant elderly Chinese.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

It will be understood that the one absorbing topic is the situation existing between China and Japan. Foreign opinion without exception sympathizes with China, and Japan is exposed to much criticism by reason of the reported big difference between the demands as communicated to the Powers and as actually presented to the Peking Government. Japanese explain this by the suggestion that the demands not mentioned are matters which have been under discussion between the two countries for a long time without settlement being reached.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

It is estimated that the entertainment in aid of the French and Russian Red Cross organisations will yield more than five thousand dollars, which is truly a big figure for Peking. I understand that the President's family has donated \$3,000 to the fund, and Liang Shih Yi is again a contributor, having given over \$600. The boxes have been reserved for the Legations, and hundreds of dollars for an enclosure have been refused.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

There is no doubt now that winter is ended. The nightly frosts have disappeared, and the ice is going. Skates are being laid aside for the season, and thoughts are turning to other forms of exercise. As the ground has been frozen to a depth of three feet, it will be some time yet before courts can be got in order for lawn tennis. The steamers are beginning to force their way from the har up to Tientsin, and in a few days the normal sea traffic will be resumed. The fall of snow to-day has delighted the Chinese immensely, who see in it a certain harbinger of good crops and indeed good luck generally for China this year.

TIBETAN SUBMISSION.

The *Journal de Peking* has created a mild sensation by publishing on the authority of a reliable correspondent a report that the Dalai Lama had sent his submission to the Peking authorities, a letter with this submission having been presented to General Chang Yi, the Governor of the Tibetan marches, on the 24th December last. In view of the treachery of the Tibetans and their disinclination to be absorbed by China, this report of their submission may be taken *cum grano salis*.

THE KIACHIA CONFERENCE.

The report that the Kiachia Conference has been abandoned is another yarn which has been exploded. The delegates are still sitting, but they have not tackled the real questions at issue. So far they have dealt with the title of the Huakhuu, the adoption of the calendar, and other points of lesser importance, but they have still to deliberate upon the questions of trade, jurisdiction and the delimitation of boundaries.

THE "LANGKAT" REPORT.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth write:—Our Shanghai agents wire us that the Langkat accounts for 1914 have now been received and that the following are approximately the figures for the year's working:—

Profit on Rubber	Tls. 84,000
Profit on Oil	80,000
	650,000
	Tls. 614,000
Less written off for depreciation	200,000
Leaving a balance to credit of	414,000

No reference is made to a dividend, and we assume that none will be paid.

JOHN KNOX AND THE KAISER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AFFINITIES.

We are accustomed to the large assortment of affinities which the Kaiser discovers for himself in history and romance, but it must be confessed that the spiritual kinship which he claimed on his birthday with John Knox makes for mystification. The truth that "A man with God is always in the majority" is one that the Reformer learned beside the flames that consumed his friends, and upon the benches of a slave-galley. If such consolations begin to appeal to the All-Highest, is it from a premonition that he will shortly have need of them? It would be a grim irony that sent him to John Knox for instruction at the end of his story. Had there been such a correlative of Princes in the Fatherland during this generation, Germany might have been saved from so elaborately organizing her own catastrophe. A preacher who claimed a voice in the commonwealth for all "born within the same" and who gave his Sovereign a faithful exposition of the lessons of the life of King Abah, would have administered sound medicine to the disease of Kaiserism. Germany and her ruler have lost themselves in infatuation chiefly because there was not within her borders a pinch of the moral courage that can speak truth without fear or favour. William II. may well be sick of his Court chaplains and mobilised theologians. John Knox might have made all the difference to him, had the acquaintance been made in time.

The claim to Divine favour which has been so persistent a note in the Imperial oratory must seek new foundations as the war moves to its inevitable end. The Kaiser's theology has hitherto been of the purely tribal variety. The deity whose warrant he has so constantly invoked was manifestly one preoccupied with the fortunes of Germany. His arm was manifested at Roßbach and Gravelotte. What part he played on the day of Jena is left to conjecture. He may have been asleep, or on a journey. The tribal consciousness looks these difficulties in the face and passes on. But in the hour of tribulation the mind of Germany must be driven to a reversion of the philosophy of favoured peoples. Its devotions have been paid hitherto to what the world in general can deprecate only as a kind of Jungo idolatry of all concern for the larger universe and for anything approaching to moral law. The grossest treachery and barbarism repelled him not; the mutilation of Aarg and the murder of Serbia and the punishment of the children who mocked Elshas were all conformable to the spirit of his cult. Germany has been completely isolated from the religious consciousness of mankind, whether we judge her by the Lutheran absolutism of the Kaiser or by the Catholic schools in which babes are indoctrinated in the "Hymn of Hate." What will become of the God of German triumph in the convulsions of German disaster? That will be one of the most absorbing sequels of the war to those who seek to fathom the workings of human nature. —*Full Mail Gazette.*

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN SPAIN.

AN EXTENSIVE MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

The demonstration on the Kaiser's birthday was so secretly engineered, writes the *Times* correspondent from Seville, that it appears that the authorities had no knowledge of the plan until the invitation was published in the *Ultramontane Press* on the morning of January 27th. The newspapers *El Pais* and *El Liberal* sum up the situation thus:—"The *Ultramontane Press* of *Sevilla* has been converted into the organ of the Lutherans, and the German Ambassador chooses its columns to convey his thanks for the compliment paid to the Kaiser's birthday by the anti-dynastic party." It is becoming generally recognized that numerous societies formed in recent years, ostensibly for country excursions, really form an integral part of an extensive military organization. The extremists not only drill in quiet places, but have secured plans of every district of strategic value while professing to be engaged in picnics. An English friend tells me that he recently came on an armed party drilling under two German officers when he was out shooting in the mountains of this province, and that he watched their operations for some hours without being discovered. This confirms recent Press reports as to the organization of German residents and refugees in Barcelona and elsewhere. No stones have been left unturned by the German Secret Service to create political friction. The Government is handling its difficulties most skillfully, aided by all patriotic elements. Having realized the true object of the Germans, the Radicals are combining to accept the prohibition of demonstrations on either side without further protest.

MILITARY MARCHING RECORD.

In the columns of a London contemporary it is claimed that a company in the 8th Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment who marched 28½ miles in seven hours and a half hold the record for marching. The feat was, however, surpassed last April, says a writer in another paper, by the detachment of the London Rifle Brigade, who covered the 33 miles between London and Brighton in 14 hours 23 min. There were only four halts, aggregating 1½ hours, which gives 18 hours 35 min for actual marching, or slightly over four miles an hour all the way. The men, who numbered sixty-two, were in full kit, each carrying with his rifle a total weight of 42 lb.; yet not a man fell out.

Until then the world military marching record was held by the French Foreign Legion—59 miles in 15 hours. The "Legionnaires" carried between 70 lb. and 80 lb weight, and marched over sand in a hot climate, so possibly they may be deemed a still finer performance than that of the London Rifle Brigade.

MR. BRYAN ON THE POT AND KETTLE.

HOME TRUTHS FOR U.S. GRUMBLERS.

WHAT WE DID, BRITAIN IS DOING.

[FROM THE "DAILY MAIL" CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, January 28th.

A letter of great importance has been addressed by Mr. Bryan, the American Secretary of State (corresponding to the British Foreign Secretary), to Mr. Stone, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, answering point by point a series of allegations advanced by German sympathisers in the United States that the United States Government has shown partiality to the Allies and hostility to Germany and Austria in its policy. I summarise the most striking passages in this communication, which is of immense length and which virtually deals with the causes of friction with Great Britain.

As regards the British censorship on mails and letters in neutral vessels, in which the American Government is said to have acquiesced, Mr. Bryan points out that Germany as well as Great Britain has exercised this censorship on private letters falling into her hands. Where the mail is sent open to belligerent countries and is of a private and neutral character it has not been interfered with.

A complaint is made that the United States has permitted American ships on the high seas to be searched for German and Austrian subjects by British cruisers. Mr. Bryan replies that only two American vessels have been detained or searched on the high seas. In one case vigorous representations have been made; in the other case, where it is said that certain German passengers were made to sign a promise not to take part in the war, the attention of the offending Government has been called to the matter with the declaration that such procedure, if true, is an unwarranted exercise of jurisdiction over American shipping in which the American Government will not acquiesce.

Where American ships enter British territorial waters then belligerents on board become subject to British laws. Failure to protest in these cases does not for a moment mean the abandonment of the principle for which the United States went to war in 1812. The questions are entirely different.

CONTRABAND UNDEFINED.

Of extreme importance is the allegation that the United States has submitted without protest to British violations of the rule governing absolute contraband (goods, such as guns, etc., which are always of use to an enemy) and conditional contraband (articles such as timber, which may be of use to an enemy) laid down in The Hague Conventions, the Declaration of London, and international law.

Where American ships enter British territorial waters then belligerents on board become subject to British laws. Failure to protest in these cases does not for a moment mean the abandonment of the principle for which the United States went to war in 1812. The questions are entirely different.

It is true, he says, that neutrals may suffer thereby, but the interests of belligerents and neutrals differ on this head, and there is no tribunal to which to refer disputes. The United States Government in the past is not free from criticism for its action. When neutral it tried to restrict the list of contraband, when a belligerent it contended for as liberal a list as its conception of the necessities of the case demanded. Earnest representations have, however, been made to Great Britain regarding the seizure by her of American ships of cargoes which are *bona fide* destined to neutral ports.

"It will be recalled," he says, "that American courts have established various rules bearing on these matters. The rule of continuous voyage (i.e., the rule that goods shipped, for example, to the neutral port of Stockholm but intended ultimately for Kiel, and the German coast, shall be treated as if they were on one continuous voyage to Germany) has been not only asserted by American tribunals but also extended by them. They have exercised the right to determine from the circumstances whether the ostensible was the real destination. They have held that the shipment of contraband articles to a neutral port 'to order,' from which as a matter of fact cargoes have been shipped to the enemy, is corroborative evidence that their cargo was really destined for the enemy instead of to the neutral port of delivery."

"Thus," concludes Mr. Bryan, "it is seen that some of the doctrines which appear to bear harshly upon neutrals at the present time are analogous to or the outgrowth from policies adopted by the United States when it was a belligerent. The Government therefore cannot consistently protest against the application of the rule which it has followed in the past."

The question of including copper in the articles proclaimed by the British Government absolute contraband is then considered, and it is pointed out that as the United States itself placed "all articles from which ammunition was manufactured" in its contraband list and had declared copper to be among such materials, it necessarily and some embarrassment in dealing with the subject. However, in no case has the Government acquiesced without protest in any British seizure of American copper shipments. It has always made vigorous protests.

SHIPS TAKEN.

As to the charge that the United States Government has allowed Great Britain to interfere with American trade to neutral countries in contraband, absolute and conditional, Mr. Bryan reminds his critics that the reason why Great Britain is interfering with neutral trade is that she is superior at sea, and that whatever country has possessed naval superiority has interrupted American trade and tried

to prevent articles necessary to the enemy for the prosecution of war from reaching him. But the recent Note of the United States to the British Government is the complete answer to this complaint.

Mr. Bryan gets home when he reminds his critics that while one set of persons is complaining because it is being robbed of the loss of its profit in the contraband trade with Germany, another set is demanding the prohibition of the trade in contraband, which means arms, with Great Britain. Meantime no case has occurred of complaint on account of the seizure by Great Britain of an American vessel destined for a German or Austrian port. In its Note to the British Government, the American Government has strongly contended for the freedom of trade in articles of conditional contraband which are destined for neutrals and not for belligerents.

As for the complaint that the American Government has allowed Great Britain to proclaim petrol and petroleum contraband, Mr. Bryan states that his Government has not yet concluded that petrol is improperly treated "in view of the absolute necessity of such products to the use of submarines, aeroplanes, and motors. Military operations to-day are largely a question of motive power through mechanical devices." Nor can serious complaint be made of the prohibition imposed by Great Britain on the export of rubber and leather in view of the extensive use of rubber for motors and of leather for military equipment, and of the fact that in the past the United States has imposed similar prohibitions on exports.

The "facts" of the German Ambassador in Washington as to the alleged sale by American firms of dum-dum cartridges and "riot guns" are then completely shattered by Mr. Bryan, who shows that these tales were mere fictions. As for the allegation that the United States Government has allowed British cruisers to hover off American ports, he shows that in two cases, one British and one Japanese, Allied cruisers have been requested to withdraw from the neighbourhood and have done so.

Finally comes perhaps the most cruel retort of all to a charge that the United States Government has not secured respect for American citizens with American passports. Mr. Bryan reminds his assailants that four persons have recently been apprehended who are alleged to have been German officers and to have obtained American passports fraudulently "to facilitate their return to Germany." Such fraudulent use of passports by Germans themselves can have no other effect than to cast suspicion upon American passports.

U.S. AND THE ALLIES.

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. ON OUR SIDE.

The following is an extract from a letter lately received in London by a well-known novelist from a friend in New York, who has only lately retired from the diplomatic service of the United States and published in the *Full Mail Gazette*:

"The large theatres are all doing large business, I hear. The people here are worn with anxiety, and feel they must be amused. You see, 95 per centum of us are not only pro-Allies, but enthusiastically so. Of the other five are of German extraction, and many cases recent arrivals from Teuton land. And the sympathy for, and approval of, the Allies is steadily growing, manifesting itself in so many ways. Yet I have heard in a letter from Munich that the report is being spread abroad there and throughout Germany that public feeling here is rapidly going over to them and their cause. There never was a greater lie! Do believe me. The Germans have professors and statesmen over here in hundreds, speaking and trying to advance their cause. It is a veritable waste of their time and money, and I hear few of the more intelligent people go to hear them. New Yorkers are all busy with pikas and doings to send relief in many shapes to the Allies and to the Belgians, and vast sums of money and clothing and foodstuffs have gone out. B— is working very hard along these lines, and gives up two days each week to it. My wife is also doing for them, and I what I can in my disabled condition. What people you are sure, you English! And we feel we have the rights of a kinship, and are proud of you. God bless every one of you."

Such an expression of sympathy as this, and the form which it takes, constitute a fairly effective reply to at least one of the falsehoods now being so energetically disseminated by the German Press.

MORE "KULTUR."

ZEPPELIN DROPS BOMBS ON RESCUERS.

It is probable that more survivors would have been saved from the *Blücher* but for an incident which recalls similar conduct in the battle of the Bight of Heligoland. From the direction of Heligoland, says the *Telegraph*, came a huge Zeppelin airship and a number of aeroplanes.

The aerial craft seemed to avoid carefully those vessels of the British Fleet possessing the latest anti-aircraft guns. Passing the battle-cruisers and giving the light cruisers as wide a berth as possible, the air vessels attacked the torpedo destroyers, which were at that time stopped and busily engaged in rescuing the survivors of the *Blücher*. The work of rescue could not be carried on in face of such an attack, and the destroyers, each with its contingent of rescued men, promptly scattered.

"We were actually trying to save their drowning sailors when the Huns came overhead dropping bombs on us," said a blue-jacket to a *Daily Mail* representative. "Our whaler was overside pulling out to where the drowning Germans were struggling when the bombs began to fall. 'They dropped all round here, some ahead and some astern, but we were manœuvring fast about, and we were lucky to escape. One or two fell perilously near to our whaler though."

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, T. Odner, 3rd March—Bangkok 27th February, Rice and Mill—Thoresen & Co.
BOILEROS, Norwegian str., 850, T. A. Johnson, 4th March—Bangkok 23rd February, Rice—Odner.
BOTANUS, Russian str., 995, G. Baiding, 6th March—Hohow 5th March, Coal—Chinese.
CERMAN, British str., 1,307, R. Robertson, 2nd March—Bangkok and Swatow 1st March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
CHINCHOW, British str., 1,185, J. Doyle, 7th March—Kwang Yen 4th March, Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
CHITVEN, Chinese str., 1,177, Ross, 9th March—Shanghai 5th March, General—Chinese.
CHOYANG, British str., 1,424, Holmwood, 7th March—Swatow 6th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FRICING, Chinese str., 879, A. B. Bains, 20th February—Shanghai 24th February, General—Chinese.
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,237, J. R. Owen, 8th March—Shanghai 4th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KROEN, Norwegian str., 875, E. Fingelsen, 8th March—Daly 27th February, General—Chinese.
KRISTOF, Norwegian str., 891, Kristensen, 6th March—Bangkok 24th February, Rice—Chinese.
HOIHOW, British str., 990, Freer, 8th March—Hohow 7th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
HONG BEI, British str., 2,050, V. Egdorn, 2nd March—Singapore 27th February, General—Chinese.
ISSHI, Japanese str., 921, Yoshikawa, 6th March—Putra Island 9th March, Salt—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
KEIRO, Japanese str., 1,184, D. Imidrum, 9th March—Moi 2nd March, General—Odner.
KIKKON, Japanese str., 2,031, S. Sasaki, 9th March—Moi 3rd March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
KWANGHAI, Chinese str., Stewart, 3rd March—Shanghai 23rd February, General—Chinese.
KWONGSANG, British str., 1,423, W. F. Richard, 2nd March—Shanghai 26th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MYOJIAN, Japanese str., 1,955, Munakata, 4th March—Wakamatsu 28th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HOKKOSAN, Japanese str., 1,147, S. Mactoni, 4th March—Hongay 2nd March, Coal—Bradley & Co.
RUMI, American str., 1,406, J. Miller, 5th March—Saigon 1st March, Rice—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
SALAMIS, British str., 4,709, D. A. Gardner, 7th March—South Africa 20th January, General—Bank Line, Ltd.
SIBERIA, American str., 11,284, A. Zeeder, 9th March—San Francisco 8th February, General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
SECHUEN, British str., 1,135, Barkus, 4th March—Chetco 45th February, Beans and General—Butterfield & Swire.
TAMOWS, British str., 4,058, T. R. McKay, 2nd March—San Francisco 31st January, Petroleum—Standard Oil Co.
TAR SANG, British str., 977, W. McClure, 6th March—Haiphong 3rd March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TEUCHI, British str., 5,618, W. Yarwood, 9th March—Singapore 4th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TUXING, Dutch str., 2,681, W. H. Lep, 3rd March—Sourabaya, Sugar—Java-China-Japan Lin.
TULAYAT, Dutch str., 2,470, F. E. C. Van Scherneck, 28th February—Batavia 24th January, General—Java-China-Japan Lin.
TRIMARK, Dutch str., 5,650, A. W. La Rooy, 3rd March—Amoy 2nd March, General—Java-China-Japan Lin.
TUNGWAI, Dutch str., 1,063, Vigboom, 2nd March—Singapore 24th February, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
UNOAS, British str., 2,087, P. Stewart, 2nd March—San Francisco 31st January, Oil—Standard Oil Co.
VARD, Norwegian str., 874, Johnson, 2nd March—Haiphong 28th February, General—Thoresen & Co.
WAI SING, British str., 1,140, J. M. Picknell, 8th March—Swatow 4th March, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YU MARI, No. 2, Japanese str., 1,126, Itani, 7th March—Milke 28th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Henry Dallas at the Theatre Royal. —*The Quail.*

Tuesday, 16th March—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

Wednesday, 17th March—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

4 p.m.—An Operetta Children's Matinee at the French Convent.

Thursday, 18th March—
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

Friday, 19th March—
6 p.m.—An Operetta at the French Convent.

Saturday, 20th March—
6 p.m.—An Operetta at the French Convent.

Tuesday, 23rd March—
Non-China, Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
12.15 p.m.—Lynn Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Thursday, 25th March—
Non-China, Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

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Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915.

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Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [94]

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

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THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived,

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will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk.

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11th March, at 5 p.m. will be subject to stowage

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March, at 5 p.m., will be subject to both landing

and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo will

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at West Point 14th March, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be entertained unless accom-

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tions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees

and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific

Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before

23rd March, otherwise they will not be

recognized.

B. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1915. [18]

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LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	Noon 12th Mar.	See Special Advertisements.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NORE Capt. D. Ashby	About 18th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	10 A.M. 31st Mar.	Freight and Passage.

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Hongkong, 8th March, 1915.

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WINGPO	"SZEORUEN"	On 12th Mar., 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOSUNG"	On 13th Mar., 11 P.M.
HOIHOW and PAKHOI	"WENCHOW"	On 13th Mar., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 15th Mar., 4 P.M.

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HONGKONG, 11th March, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS. [4]

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MAIL SCHEDULE
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for YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MIKE on 30th March.

WESTWARD

S.S. "ORISSA," 5,416 tons, Captain Langlands, will be despatched
for SINGAPORE, PENANG, BANGKOK and CALCUTTA on 13th March.

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Hongkong, 10th March, 1915.

AGENTS

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"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 16th Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 19th Mar., at 1 P.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

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		WEDNESDAY, 17th Mar., at 1 P.M.

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Hongkong, 11th March, 1915.

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FOR FOOCHEW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 11th Mar., at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokunaga	SUNDAY, 14th Mar., at Noon.
"DALIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 21st Mar., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOHEU MARU"	K. Hattori	WEDNESDAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

S.S. "KEIJO MARU," CAPT. IMAIZUMI,

LEAVING ON TUESDAY, 16th MARCH, AT 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Forenoon Lines have Excellent accommodation for First
Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soen Yip Wharf (near the Harbour
Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	On 22nd March, at 5 P.M.
	HOMeward	
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATLANTIQUE	On 10th March, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSFERRING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA
(every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE
and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

[2]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamers to	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Leave MARSEILLES	Dis at MARSEILLES	Dis at LONDON
Mar. 15	SARDINIA	Mar. 8	Mar. 12	MEDINA	Apr. 10	Apr. 16	Apr. 16
Apr. 12	NUBIA	Mar. 22	Mar. 26	MONGOL	Apr. 24	Apr. 30	Apr. 30
Apr. 12	ORIENTAL	Apr. 6	Apr. 10	MALWA	May 8	May 14	May 14
May 10	MALTA	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	MORWA	May 22	May 28	May 28
	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MALWA	June 5	June 11	June 11
	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOLTTAN	June 19	June 25	June 25
	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 5	MOLTTAN	July 4	July 10	July 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL
of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive
in Marseilles in Friday, and London on the following Friday.Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F.A.B.E.S.

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£65	£69	£65	£69	£69
2nd Saloon	"B"	"	"	"	"
	"A"	"	"	"	"
	"B"	"	"	"	"
MARSEILLES	£61	£65	£61	£65	£65
2nd Saloon	"B"	"	"	"	"
	"A"	"	"	"	"
	"B"	"	"	"	"

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave MARSEILLES	Dis at LONDON
NAMUR	Mar. 15	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 4	May 13
NORE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	May 5	June 2	June 11
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17	June 26
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £50 Single; £95 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £65 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £44 Single; £83 Return. 2nd Saloon £33 Single; £63 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU Capt. B. Wada	16,000	TUESDAY, 11th March, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SUWA MARU Capt. Mural	20,000	THURSDAY, 26th Mar., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	AKI MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	TUESDAY, 23rd March, at Noon.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 6th April, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU Capt. H. Kato	9,600	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyada	15,500	TUESDAY, 16th March, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	TOSA MARU Capt. Takao	12,000	TUESDAY, 23rd March.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	RANGOON MARU Capt. H. Nomura	11,500	SATURDAY, 20th March.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. ...	10,000	FRIDAY, 19th March.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	SANUKI MARU Capt. Date	19,500	FRIDAY, 12th March.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	NIKKO MARU Capt. Yagi	9,600	MONDAY, 15th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	YASAKA MARU Capt. Yamawaki	20,000	MONDAY, 22nd Mar., at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Thurs., 11th Mar.
SUWA	20,000	Thurs., 26th Mar.
ATSUTA	16,000	Thurs., 8th Apr.
YASAKA	20,000	Thurs., 22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI	16,000	Thurs., 6th May
KITANO	16,000	Thurs., 20th May
PUSHIMI	20,000	Thurs., 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
AKI MARU	12,500	Tues., 23rd Mar.
TAMARA	12,500	Thurs., 6th Apr.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	Thurs., 15th Apr.
SADO	12,500	Tues., 4th May
AWA	12,500	Thurs., 18th May

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 292 and 1241

[1]

MOUTRIE PIANOS

are **BACKED**

by

GUARANTEE

for **FIVE YEARS.**

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[31-2]

THEATRE ROYAL.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

"THE QUANTS"

LAST 3 NIGHTS! LAST 3 NIGHTS! LAST 3 NIGHTS!
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), MARCH 11th,
THE QUANTS' FAMOUS FIRST PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY—THE QUANTS' "SELECTION" PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—MATINEE AT 3.30 P.M.
(SPECIAL PRICES).

SATURDAY NIGHT—
THE QUANTS' REQUEST PROGRAMME.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915.

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OREGON PINE.

BORNEO HARDWOOD
IN SAWN PLANKS, LOGS AND FLOORINGS.

**THE CHINA IMPORT AND
EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914.

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**WM. POWELL,
LTD.**

TELEPHONE 346.

CABINET MAKERS

HIGH-CLASS

FURNITURE

MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS.

UNDER CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS.
SUGGESTIONS. } **FREE.**
ESTIMATES.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME.

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WAR NEWS.

GERMAN PRISONERS RIOTOUS.

A Fukuoka message to the *Asahi* reports that among the German prisoners of war quartered there are about fifty from Alsace-Lorraine. Between these and the other prisoners a scuffle recently took place, the parties being finally pacified by the officers in charge.

"INHUMAN MODE OF WARFARE."

The attacks delivered by German submarines on British merchant vessels a month ago created a disgraceable impression in Holland, where this kind of naval warfare is not approved. The *Handeblad* said: "It is not yet certain whether this is a deliberate and methodical violation of international law, but the action of the Germans off Havre, where they did not allow the crews time in which to leave their vessels, must be earnestly reprobated."

The *Nieuwe Van Den Dag* says: "England has one more reason to rail at the inhuman mode of warfare practised by the Germans."

FROM PRIVATE TO GENERAL.

The death is announced, in his eighty-fourth year, of Major-General Sir Luke O'Connor, one of the first to receive the Victoria Cross. He enlisted in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at the age of seventeen, and went through the Crimean War. He won his V.C. at the battle of the Alma. He took a flag from a wounded officer, and planted it on a redoubt, in face of a heavy fire. He was wounded, and was given a commission while in hospital. Sir Luke also served in the Indian Mutiny. He became in 1884 commander of the 2nd Battalion of the regiment he had entered as a private. He retired in 1887 with the rank of Major-General, and was made a K.C.B. in 1913.—*Standard*.

AVIATION ADVENTURE.

THE GERMAN AND THE CAMERA.

Though the weather has been generally unfavourable to aviation (says "Eye-witness" in a recent report) several reconnaissances have been made during the past week, and there have been three encounters in the air between British and German aeroplanes, as a result of which the hostile machine has in each case been forced to go down in the German lines. On one occasion our machine chased a Taube, and having attained the favourable position for shooting the observer emptied his automatic pistol at the enemy without any visible result, at about 150 feet range. He then proceeded to take a photograph, and the appearance of the camera seems to have alarmed the German aviator, who at once fled. Upon another occasion a somewhat difficult situation arose when a bomb which was being dropped caught in a string and remained suspended three or four feet below the aeroplane. There was no way of reaching the bomb, and it was impossible to land. Finally the observer kicked a hole in the floor of the fuselage, hooked the string with his foot, and shook it until the bomb fell off.

"NO PRISONERS."

GERMAN BRIGADE ORDER.

There has lately come into our possession, says *The Times*, an original document which appears to contain authentic first hand evidence of a German Brigade Order instructing the troops to take no prisoners, but to shoot the wounded and others who might fall into their hands. It is the diary kept by a German soldier of the 12th Infantry Regiment from the outbreak of war until the beginning of November. On the title-page (which *The Times* reproduces in facsimile) he has written his name Reservist Reinhard Brenneisen, Fourth Company, 12th Regiment, Mülhausen, and the words, "The most important of my experiences during the campaign of 1914."

On August 21st Brenneisen records an advance over the ground of the previous day's fighting, and proceeds to say: "There also came a Brigade Order that all French, whether wounded or not, who fell into our hands should be shot. No prisoners were to be made."

Brenneisen goes straight on with his narrative, making no comment of any kind to this order. So the story purports its rather monotonous course.

A TROOP-HORSE STORY.

BOLTING CHARGERS HALT AT THE SOUND OF RIFLE CLICKS.

As an example of the intelligence of the horses employed by the British troops, the following story is sent by a British trooper.

A patrol was keeping its nightly vigil when upon the air was borne the thunder of clattering hoofs. Nearer and nearer it came, until it became only too obvious to the patrol that the sound was that of galloping horses. Concealing themselves until a convenient moment, the watchers stepped out, and in the night air, mixed up with a multitudinous host of hoofs on the stone setts and unmistakable snorts, rang out the time-honoured and stentorian "Halt!" No response came, and the charging steeds continued to advance. "Halt!" was again shouted, but this time, owing to the darkness, it could not be heard so distinctly. No answer coming out of the blackness, the patrol ceased over their safety catches and opened the cut-outs of their rifles, the click of their bolts belying the possibilities of what might very soon happen. That click had a magic effect, as the roar ceased almost instantly.

On advancing with their rifles at the firing position, the men of the patrol were astonished to find that the cause of the disturbance was about a score of horse-riders. They had refused to obey word of mouth, but consented to stop when the metallic ring of several Lee-Enfield rifle appliances reached their ears.

VOLUNTEERS FROM FIJI.

COLONISTS LEAVE GOOD POSTS AND PAY THEIR OWN PASSAGE.

Fiji colonists, numbering fifty-eight, who have volunteered for active service, arrived at Liverpool by the Allan liner *Scandinavian* last month. A London paper says: "They are all well-to-do men—Government servants and farmers, receiving from £1,000 to £2,500 a year. They have relinquished houses and positions to do their little bit for the old country, and have fitted themselves out with khaki uniforms and equipment. One man was even paying his own fare from far-off Fiji to work hand-in-hand with the Allies. Their officers are Captain C. A. Swinburne and Lieutenant Miers. The general bearing of these volunteers is that of thoroughly good soldiers."

TURKEY TRYING TO BREAK AWAY.

REPORTED DECLARATION OF WAR BY PERSIA.

A Brindisi message published by *La France de Demain*, says that according to the statement of an officer in the service of a neutral State, who has arrived from Constantinople, it is learned from a good source that Turkey is at this moment endeavouring to break away from Germany.

For the Sultan, says this informant, it is a question of saving his throne. The march towards the Suez Canal is only a simple demonstration designed to satisfy public opinion in the capital, and to impress the Turkish people.

Persia's declaration of war against Turkey is being carefully kept a secret. The ancient antagonism between the two Mohammedan sects, the Sunnites and the Shites, which has again become acute, has made a holy war impossible.

GERMANS' TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The *Bulletin des Armees* publishes a letter from a Swiss who visited a camp for French prisoners in Germany. He says that they are badly fed. They are allowed only 250 grammes of bread a day. The vegetables are not cooked, and the supply of soup is inadequate. They are put to very hard work. When they stagger under their burden, they receive blows from sticks or are set upon by the dogs belonging to their guards. Their quarters are not heated, and a thin layer of straw serves for a bed. There have been many cases of sickness, and the death-rate is high. In order to disclaim all responsibility, the German doctors declare that their patients are tuberculous. Postal orders sent to the prisoners very seldom reach their destination. It is quite untrue to say that French prisoners are treated and fed like the German prisoners in France. The letters which the former write are either dictated by their guards or are read before being posted. If a letter contains a complaint it is promptly torn up. The Swiss informant adds: "It is better for soldiers to die with their arms in their hand than to be made prisoners."

THRILLING ESCAPE FROM GERMAN CAPTORS.

TWO COMRADES SHOT.

A thrilling story of the experiences of four British soldiers who have escaped from the Germans after being captured near Ypres was told by Rifleman Brennan and Dempsey, of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles.

The men went to France on the outbreak of the war, participated in the retreat from Mons, and fought their way back from the outskirts of Paris to Ypres. During the fighting near Ypres they were captured and taken to the farther side of Dixmude.

All they were given to eat, as they described it, were the "leavings" of their captors, and when the appetites of the latter were particularly keen they got nothing. One of the men who asked a German for a cigarette alleges that all he got in return was a blow under the jaw.

They were determined to escape, and, seizing a favourable moment, when their guard was under the influence of drink, six of them made a dash for it. Unfortunately, a sentry raised the alarm, and the guard turning out, two of them were shot down. The other four got clear.

For seven days they crawled along under the cover of darkness, hiding by day in hedgerows and ditches, and sustaining life by munching mangold-wurzels and anything they could pick up from the fields. Eventually they reached the coast.

Their passage occupied twelve days, and they were landed at a coast village, from which they ultimately got into touch with the military authorities, who provided them with fresh clothing and uniforms, their own being in such a condition that they were consigned to the flames.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE BY CHINESE.

TOKIO, March 1st.

The reported boycott of Japanese by Chinese is believed to be due to rumours started by a portion of the Chinese students in Tokio or by Germans. The boycott of Japanese steamers in Canada by Chinese has been started owing to a rumour that the Chinese in Hongkong have boycotted Japanese goods. However, as the rumour about Hongkong has been found to be untrue the matter has been peacefully settled. At present many articles from Europe and America, are not coming to the Far East, and this is a very good chance for the merchants of China and Japan to extend their business and the Japanese business men do not believe that Chinese merchants will adopt any extreme movement to cause obstruction to China's own development, and thus the reports about the boycott of Japanese goods are not taken seriously in Japan.—*Eastern News Agency*.

GERMAN TRAITOR'S EXECUTION.

Corporal Kurth, of the Foreign Legion, appeared before the court-martial of Hanot at the beginning of February. Kurth has been a naturalised Frenchman since December, 1911, and to prove his gratitude to the country which had made him one of her children he fomented a plot with three or four other Germans of the Foreign Legion to assassinate the officers and non-commissioned officers of the port of Nam-Nang, cut the railway bridge, take the arms and ammunition, and especially the Maxim-guns, of Lang-son, and then pass to China. The court-martial was unanimous in finding him guilty of high treason, and condemning him to be shot.

Corporal Kurth, of the French Foreign Legion, condemned to death for high treason by the court-martial of Langson, Tonkin. Before dying, Kurth, who was a naturalised Frenchman (since December, 1911), declared that he had previously been a German officer, and belonged to a princely family. He gave the address of his father, colonel in a Saxon regiment, the name too of his sister, Princess of , begging the military authorities to transmit to them his last will.—*Avenir du Tonkin*.

BEHN, MEYER & CO.

CREATION OF NETHERLANDS INDIA COMPANY.

The articles of association of "Behn, Meyer & Co. Handel Maatschappij," which was registered as a Netherlands limited liability company at Batavia at the beginning of January on the instigation of Theodor Helfferich, acting as attorney for Behn, Meyer & Co., Ltd., of Singapore, provide that the headquarters of the company shall be at Batavia, the directors being authorised to establish sub-offices at places to be selected by them. The company is established for a period of 75 years and the authorised capital consists of one million guilders divided into 1,000 shares of 1,000 guilders each, of which one share has been allotted to Behn, Meyer & Co., Ltd., and 100 shares to Emil Helfferich, merchant, of Batavia. On these 200 shares a call of 50 per cent. has already been paid, and the balance must be paid up within ten years. The entire authorised capital of the company must be allotted within ten years from date of formation, unless special exemption is obtained from the Governor-General of Netherlands India.

The objects of the company comprise the transaction of all general commercial affairs besides the acquisition and exploitation of estates and mining properties in Netherlands India, mineral prospecting licences and other similar concessions.—*Straits Times*.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

MAIN AND PEAK GUARDS.—It will be the duty of the Orderly Sergeant under the supervision of the Orderly Officer to detail the N.C.O.s and men for the various guards, giving the men as much notice as possible. Members whilst on duty are not permitted to leave the Island except to visit the Kowloon Peninsula, exception is made in the case of members resident at Taiipo. Members detailed for duty must be present unless their places are taken by other members, and such substitutes must be notified to the Officer in Command of the Guard. The Q.M. Sergeant and the Orderly Sergeant will attend at Headquarters (Kennedy Road) at 6.45 a.m. every Saturday morning for the purpose of taking over from, or handing over to, the Volunteer Corps the premises, Furniture and Stores.

COMPANY ROSTERS, &c.—In future the Company Rosters are to be kept posted by the Coy. Sgt.-Majors, and the O.C.s will be responsible that this is done punctually, and the books returned to Headquarters. The Sergeant Signaller will keep a Roster of the Signallers and the Signalling duties they perform. It must be ready for reference when called for.

LEAVE, &c.—Members should address the O.C.s Companies and not the Adjutant direct. In the case of long leave being desired, application must be made 10 days before the leave is to commence. The Provost Marshal will not issue permits to leave the Colony unless the applicants produce for his inspection the Passes issued to them by their Company Commanders.

EQUIPMENT.—Any member having in his possession short rifle or bayonet No. 23 or any part of the Web Equipment No. 23, is requested to communicate with the Adjutant.

(Sd.) W. L. CARTER, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

COMPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1727 Sapper J. McCormack to Engineer Company.
No. 1768 Sapper W. Lyle to Engineer Company.
No. 1769 Private W. F. A. Knapp to Left Section M.G. Co.

WEEKLY REPORTS.

2.—O.C.s are reminded that the weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-day.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day (Thursday).
Units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks, under Officers on duty.
5 p.m. Civil Service Co.: Table "C"
Machine Gun Centre on Kennedy Road Range. Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend.
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery: 10 pdr. drill at Headquarters.
Remainder: Bayonet fighting under Company Commanders.

DETAILS.

4.—Orderly Officer: Lieut. Weall.
Orderly Sergeant: Corpl. Lowick.
G. E. STANLEY, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

INTIMATIONS

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [282]

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

A NEW PAINT FOR THE EAST.

"CYGNITE"

(Registered).

"CYGNITE" is a new white paint ready for the brush specially prepared for Tropical climates.

IT is common knowledge among users of White Leads and Zincs that they will not stand outside exposure in hot climates.

"CYGNITE" does not assume that glassy condition of White Zinc or the powdering off effect of White Lead.

"CYGNITE" is ideal for Household or Hospital, Yacht or Bungalow decoration.

Stocked by the manufacturers in handy pots of 7lbs. nett.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK LD.

(HONGKONG BRANCH),

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 763.

[100-1]

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO., TOKIO, JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

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CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.]

CANTON, March 8th.

FUGITIVE REBELS AND THE CHINO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

REBELS AND THE CHINO-JAPANESE SITUATION. The authorities are in receipt of the following telegram from the Central Government:—

Recently numerous letters and telegraphic messages have been sent out by rebels, intimating that, on account of the Chino-Japanese negotiations, they are prepared to stand by the side of the Government. It is not improbable that there are some of them who are genuinely repentant, but, from repeated confidential reports, it has been found that the majority of them are guilty of more than one intrigue—for instance, they are endeavouring to send out accomplices, who, pretending to capitulate, will stir up a rebellion when an opportunity occurs; and also they are inciting the Chinese students in Japan to return to Shanghai to establish organs for propagating the "anti-Japanese" movement and, under the cloak of these institutions, to distribute broadcast literature for the purpose of creating public unrest of which they will take advantage to carry out their sinister plots. At this juncture, when the situation has reached such a serious stage, it is most essential that careful measures be taken to nip such agitation in the bud, and you are requested not to mitigate their punishment just because a mandate has been issued forgiving repentant rebels or that their purported cause appears to be a right one. The newspapers must also be advised immediately that they must not indiscreetly publish any more of such letters and telegrams, so that the public may not be led astray."

THE WEST RIVER.

Bandits continue to infest the West River, and, for this reason, the Government have been repeatedly requested by H.B.M. Consular authorities to take without delay the necessary steps to suppress them and ensure the safety of foreign traffic. The Governor has instructed the various bureaux concerned to immediately draft plans for carrying out the campaign, and it is reported that the bureaux intend to send out officers to every town on the River in order to make house-to-house inquiries and make it compulsory for every village or town to form a defence corps at their own cost. As regards the forests on either bank of the River, police patrols will be kept by the Government, and to cover the expenditure of keeping them it is contemplated to introduce a new impost under the appellation of the "Forest Tax." In this way, bandits cannot be harboured in any of the towns en route, whilst pirate gangs from the interior will be prevented from coming to any spot of the West River. The initial expenses for putting this project into operation are estimated at over \$100,000; but—as with so many promising reforms in China—it is added that "on account of the present financial straits, the scheme will have to remain in abeyance for some time."

THE DEPARTURE OF MR. IM.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Im Ka Chue, the late Commissioner of Finance, left by the express train for Hongkong. Whilst his numerous friends (over 200 in number) were bidding him *au revoir*, an aged gentleman clad in a blue long coat asked to see the Commissioner, who, however, did not grant an interview, as he was not acquainted with the old stranger. The aged gentleman then stated that the object of his interview was only to beseech the Commissioner to personally bring the gambling evils to the notice of President Yuan, when he saw him, and beg him to decree the entire prohibition of gambling in the province!

Canton, 9th March.

ANTI-JAPANESE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Since the unreasonable demands alleged to have been made on China by Japan were made known to the public the Canton vernacular Press has been publishing every day a large number of letters and articles from correspondents hostile to the Japanese. In to-day's issues, apart from a few letters promising financial contributions in the event of another war with Japan, a report is published of a meeting of all the girl students in Canton, held at the instigation of a Miss Tse Kwan Mo, of the Normal School for Ladies. At this meeting it was decided that they should cease to use any of the Japanese threads hitherto in general use for the purpose of knitting, and also that they should absent themselves whenever the time came for a lesson to be given by a Japanese mistress. Another report urges the public to exercise close scrutiny

when purchasing what the Chinese have named "patriotic cloth"—a material which has met with a very considerable sale during the last two years. It is alleged that Japanese manufacturers, who, the report has it, are well-known for their dexterity in imitating, have put on the market a clever imitation of this native product, which, save for its tendency to discolour in very short time, is hardly distinguishable from the genuine article. Further, it is alleged that the depreciation in the value of the copper currency, which a little while ago was accepted at par with silver subsidiary coins, is due to the circulation of spurious coins imported into the market in abundant quantities from "a certain country" (apparently alluding to Japan). These are but a few of the numerous anti-Japanese tactics which are now being adopted by the Cantonese.

JAPANESE APPRECIATION OF CHINESE OFFICIAL.

In a letter to the Chinese Press, a Japanese gentleman eulogises the exemplary official career of Mr. Im Ka Chue, the late Commissioner of Finance, while stationed in Canton. The writer says he was much impressed by the thousands of officials and friends who thronged the railway station last Saturday afternoon to bid farewell to Mr. Im, whose services they had greatly appreciated. The correspondent goes on to say that if every official in China were as honest as Mr. Im, the immediate prosperity of China would be assured, but, unfortunately, officials of Mr. Im's calibre and uprightness there are but very few.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Mr. Fai Seung Chee, the newly-appointed Chief of Police, called on General Lung yesterday. Mr. Fai was formerly one of the General's subordinate officers, in Kwangsi, and was invited to dinner by His Excellency, who discussed with him the present conditions in Kwangsi, where Mr. Fai had been holding the post of Intendant of Circuit, until his present promotion.

It is reported that General Lung contemplates offering the Chief Commandership of the "New Army" to Mr. Tang, the late Chief of Police, of whose abilities His Excellency has formed a very high opinion.

ALIENS IN CHINESE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The China Times says:—

There are many foreigners engaged by the Chinese Government in its various departments either in the Customs, railways, post offices, or other branches. According to the latest information the total is 3,949 persons whose nationalities are as under:—

British	1,065
French	1,093
German	533
Russian	463
American	174
Japanese	207
Italian	75
Austrian	59
Belgian	71
Others	158
Total	3,949

CHINESE CARGO ON A GERMAN SHIP.

At a meeting of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce held on the 8th ult., the Secretary (Mr. J. N. Wardrop) reported what had been done so far, and asked the permission of the Committee to suggest to the Chinese interested in the rattan loaded on deck and the camphor stored in one of the cabins of the *Borneo* that, rather than wait until the matter had been settled by correspondence, which might well take up several months, during which time their cargo would deteriorate, they should offer to pay the agents of the *s.s. Borneo* at Zamboanga a deposit of 10 per cent. to get delivery of their cargo forthwith. This did not admit the principle for a single moment, but was merely to enable the shippers to get delivery of perishable cargo without further loss which further delay would entail. The Secretary was instructed to see the Chinese interested, and to put the matter through on the suggested basis if they agreed to same.

JAVANESE LABOURERS IN BORNEO.

IMPENDING NULLIFICATION OF CONTRACTS.

At a meeting of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce held on the 8th ult., the Secretary read a letter from the Resident enclosing copy of a circular from the Acting Protector, to the effect that all Javanese contracts would be null and void after the expiration of 18 months from the date thereof. The Secretary was instructed to write in and point out that such a reading of the Proclamation is contrary to its spirit; such an arbitrary reading of it would mean that if a man were to commit a serious offence the morning after he had been signed on, and was sentenced by the Courts to eighteen months imprisonment, the employer would have no claim on the man whatever, and it is impossible to think that anything of this nature was ever for a single moment intended.

LOCAL SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

TWO MORE POINTS FOR THE NAVY.

The Navy garnered two very valuable points as the outcome of their encounter with the Club on the Navy ground at Happy Valley yesterday, but the margin of 3 goals to love with which they won did not represent the merits of the teams. Until the Navy obtained their first point, as the result of a beautiful long shot from Palmer, the Club looked just as likely to score a decider as their opponents, but after the blue-jackets had registered this point the Club fell away considerably, and the game was in the control of the Navy. A second goal, a splendid drive at an acute angle by Hopper, put the issue practically beyond doubt, while the third point, scored by Batterham, positively put paid to the Club's account. There were times when the Club forwards caused the opposing defence a not inconsiderable amount of anxiety, but their shooting was aimless and weak. The Hongkong vanguard were handicapped, however, by the little support accorded them by their halves, who, to do them justice, could find few opportunities of assisting in attack owing to the task imposed upon them of quelling the persistent efforts of the Navy forwards to break through. Three matches played and all lost is not a pretty record, and the Club must see to it that their account in the League is improved.

CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

TO-DAY'S SEMI-FINAL.

The Royal Engineers oppose the team selected from the Second Division of the Hongkong League in the semi-final round of the Shield Competition at Happy Valley (Club ground) this afternoon, commencing at 4.45. While the R.E. undoubtedly have had far greater experience of the game than their youthful opponents, the Second string, composed of clever footballers, may be depended upon to negative the advantage of the R.E. in weight and experience by quickness and cleverness. Anyhow, the match will provide an interesting comparison in styles, and either side might win.

The Engineers team will be much the same as fielded in previous matches, while the Second Division will be represented by the following:—E. J. Edwards; Gunner Gollar and Cheung Wing Hon; W. H. Vivash, Johnson, and Pan Kap-yau; Leung Wing Tai, B. A. Carvalho, Lieut. Roupell (or Moosdeen), I. Goldenberg, and Kwok Sui Hing. Mr. F. W. Eager will be the referee. Linemen: Lieut. Corpl. Jones (R.E.), and Gunner Payne (Second Division).

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CLUB vs. NAVY.

The fixture arranged between the Club and the Navy for yesterday degenerated into a scratch game owing to the inability of the Navy to send out a full team. This led to Rouse and several other of the Club players going over to the Navy side, which, even then, did not total fifteen players. However, with Campbell and Rouse in the centre, the Navy made such a good show that they won by a margin of seven points in a hotly-contested game. Very soon after the commencement the Club forwards wheeled and rushed, and, picking up in the loose, Hegarty had no difficulty in conveying the ball to the rear of the posts for Bennett to convert. This was quickly followed by a try from the Navy, scored by a Club sub, and Campbell made the scores level. Just before half-time Woodhead gave the Club the lead, which was increased by Bennett from an oblique angle. Upon change of ends, Campbell maneuvered cleverly, and at the right moment gave the ball to the giant Harrison, who rushed through and scored in a position which gave Campbell no difficulty with the kick. This again made the scoring even. The Club forwards dribbled well after this, but it was due to bad judgment on the part of the Navy full back that the next try, a very slinky affair, was scored near the dead ball line. Bennett failed with the kick. This was followed by some mystifying inter-passing between Rouse and Campbell, which resulted in the former crossing and Campbell giving the Navy a two point lead. Before the end, some more clever work on the part of the same two players gave a clear run-through to Homeyard, Campbell again converting. Final score.—Navy 4 goals (20 points); Club 2 goals 1 try (13 points). The game was just a good and hearty bustling affair with Rouse and Campbell supplying the features.

PIRACY IN KWANGTUNG.

MEASURES TO CHECK IT.

The following appears among "Presidential Rescripts" recently published:—The Ministry of Navy reported that it has carried out the President's Order and appointed Commander Jao Hui-wen to proceed with his squadron to Kwangtung and suppress the pirates along the coast of that province.

President's Reply: Noted. The said Commander shall consult with the Chiang China and Governor of Kwangtung and take effective measures to check piracy, so that there will be safety and peace along the coast.

Recent reports from Germany speak of the Kaiser as looking thinner. Few of his subjects are likely to put on superfluous flesh on the official ration of ten ounces of bread per day which has just come into operation in Berlin. A restricted diet may effect a subtle change in the political temperament of Germany. Another "Kaiser" shrewdly read sedition in the "lean and hungry look."

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

RACING RESULTS.

HANDICAP CLASS.

The 8th of the series of the championship races for this class was sailed on Saturday last:—

Name	Handicap	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Dione	5 02 05	5 02 05	5 02 05
La Linda	2 18	4 49 02	4 40 44
Rolla	3 04	5 05 20	5 02 16
Kathleen	5 08	5 03 15	4 57 07
Colleen	6 03	5 01 40	4 55 32
Dorothea	9 12	5 03 15	4 54 03
Ayesha	10 44	5 08 36	4 57 52

POSITION.

Name	Pts. for race	Pts. to date
(1) La Linda	8	42
(2) Dorothea	6	34
(3) Colleen	6	35
(4) Kathleen	4	22
(5) Ayesha	3	15
(6) Dione	2	30
(7) Rolla	0	11

OPEN DESIGN CLASS.

Course:—Mark Buoy Quarry Bay (P), Chanat Rock (P), Kowloon Rock (P), Chanat Rock (S), Mark Buoy Quarry Bay (S). Distance: 7.48 miles.

Name	Finishing Time	Pts. to date
Aisa	4 31 49	4 31 49
Allanah	4 19 29	4 19 29
Bonita	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Daphne	4 20 47	4 20 47
Halcyon	D.N.S.	D.N.S.

POSITION.

Name	Pts. for race	Pts. to date
(1) Allanah	6	23
(2) Daphne	4	19
(3) Aisa	3	27
— Bonita	0	11
— Halcyon	0	0

CRUISERS.

The 4th Cruiser Race, sailed on Monday, 28th February, round the Island (S), distance 24 miles, resulted as follows:—

Name	Handicap	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Miranda	scr.	4 34 25	4 34 25
Queen Bee	scr.	5 26 39	4 25 39
Suipie	2 00	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Oenone	3 00	5 28 34	5 26 34
Irene	24 00	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Erin	24 00	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Iris	24 00	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Scottingden	28 00	6 05 30	6 37 30
Dorothy II.	36 00	6 10 54	5 34 54
Tuttan	96 00	D.N.F.	D.N.F.
Flora	108 00	D.N.F.	D.N.F.

POSITION.

Name	Pts. for race	Pts. to date
(1) Miranda	12	38
(2) Oenone	10	20
(3) Queen Bee	8	20
(4) Dorothy II.	7	24
(5) Scottingden	7	36
— Erin	0	17
— Flora	0	18
— Irene	0	0
— Iris	0	0
— Tuttan	0	0
— Snipe	0	0

DIPLOMATIST'S COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL BOOKS.

LATE MR. ROCKHILL'S TREASURES.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill, the American diplomatist, whose death has been reported, was one of the most generous benefactors of the Library of Congress, which owes to him some of the rarest treasures in its valuable collection of Oriental works. Among them are several Tibetan works, most of them printed from wooden blocks, but a few in manuscript. "The greater number of the volumes," wrote Mr. Rockhill in his own account of them, "are works of a religious character (Tibetan Buddhist), metaphysics, ethics, prayers, thanksgiving, and propitiatory ceremonies. Others belong to a peculiar class of literature of the Lamaist cult, called Tantric, and relate to evoking deities, exorcising devils, etc. There is also a work in the collection (in Tibetan and Mongol) on the explanation of dreams, another on geomancy, and fortune-telling, and one of pictures of all the gods of the Lamaist pantheon." The lighter literature of Tibet is represented by a copy of the *Gurum*, or Hundred Thousand Songs. This remarkable library was put together by Mr. Rockhill at various times and places during his residence in China or in his travelling in Mongolia and Tibet from 1884 to 1901.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

REMARKABLE LABOUR SCHEME.

The War Office, remarks the *Kokumin*, has in contemplation a labour scheme for the German and Austrian prisoners detained in Japan, and is considering the nature of the work to be instituted and other matters in connection therewith. The services of the prisoners may be availed of by private concerns and individuals, who may desire to utilise any special professional knowledge of prisoners for industrial development. Recently the Prisoners' Intelligence Bureau made a list of the professions or occupations of the prisoners and distributed this information among local authorities and the leading manufacturers and agriculturists.

According to the proposed regulations with regard to the labour of the prisoners, wages are to be 7 sen a day for non-commissioned officers and 4 sen for privates when employed by the Government offices, but tailors, shoemakers, and other artisans will receive extra allowances, not exceeding 16 sen a day. When employed by private concerns and individuals, prisoners will receive higher wages, but still much lower than the rate paid to Japanese. The question of employing the prisoners only in such ways as shall avoid Japanese workers suffering by their competition is being carefully gone into.—*Japan Chronicle*.

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[22]

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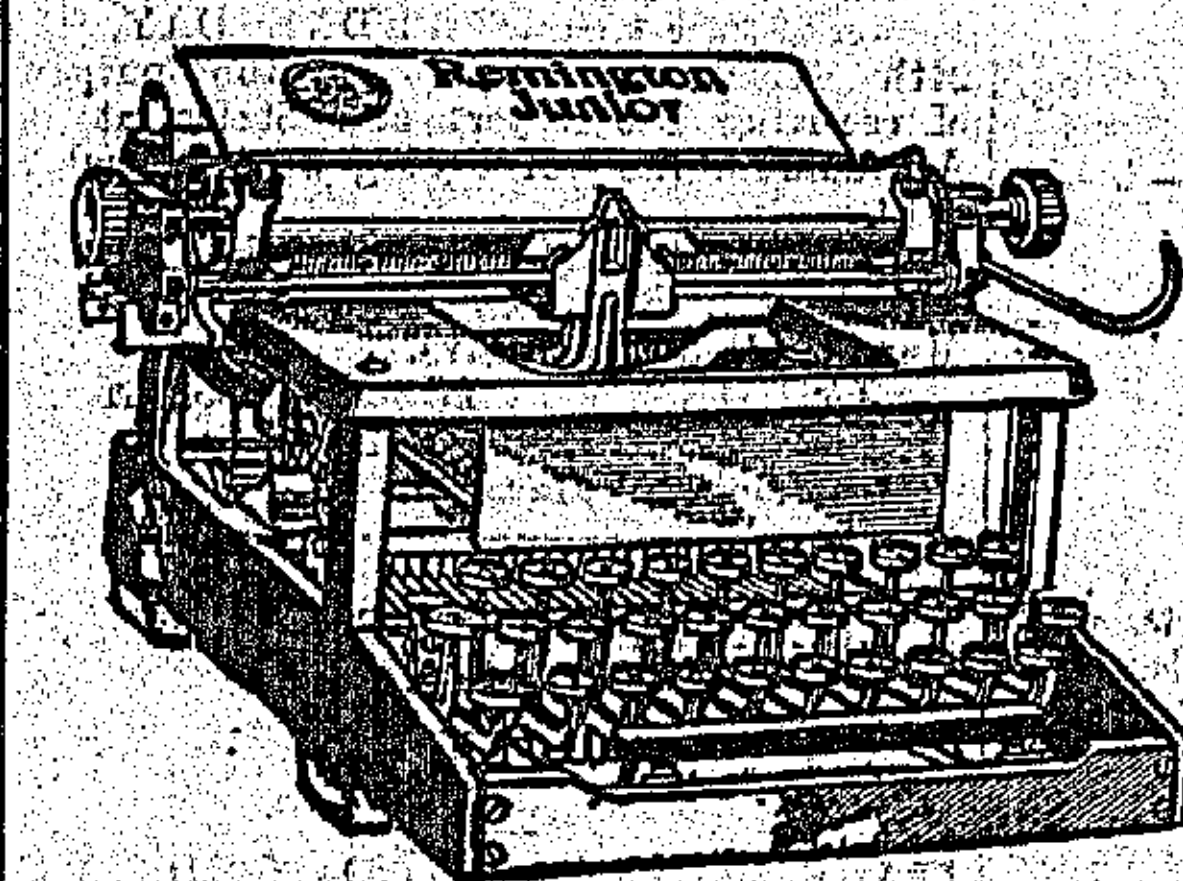
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"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC., ETC.

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The Remington "JUNIOR" is a typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Model.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

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HONGKONG AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[10]



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Aide-de-Camp Virginia Cigarettes

Selected and blended from the choicest Virginia leaf and packed in air-tight tins.

IN RETURN FOR 10 EMPTY TINS WE GIVE A HANDSOME CALENDAR FOR 1915, OR FOR 25 EMPTY TINS ONE OIL PAINTING STRETCHED ON CANVAS.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

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THE WAR.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

NOT PROHIBITED IN CHINA.

GERMAN SUBMARINE PIRACY.

THREE BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK AND 37 MEN DROWNED.

THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRADE WITH GERMAN FIRMS IN CHINA.

NOT PROHIBITED.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 10th.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the Proclamation relating to trading with the enemy did not prohibit trading with German firms or branches in China, but the Board of Trade was doing all it could to encourage the transfer of Chinese business from German to British firms.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

LONDON, March 9th.
4.25 p.m.

To-day's Paris communiqué says that a violent German bombardment in the region to the east of Steenstraete was followed by a German infantry attack, which failed.

The enemy made several more counter-attacks at Reichackerkopf, which were easily repulsed.

LONDON, March 10th.
1.55 a.m.

The Paris evening communiqué says:—In Belgium, to the east of Steenstraete, we repulsed an attack.

There has been fighting all day at Notre Dame de Lorette, but the positions are unchanged.

There was hot fighting, in our favour, in Champagne. We repulsed two counter-attacks in a wood, where we recently gained a footing, between Souain and Perthes, and we made further progress here adjoining the wood.

We repulsed an attack on a ridge to the north-east of Meunil, captured another 200 yards, and carried a German work, with armoured shelters and extensive underground chambers.

We attacked between Four de Paris and Bolante, in Argonne, capturing 200 yards of the enemy's first line.

SNIPERS' INITIATIVE.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S REPORT.

LONDON, March 9th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in his usual bi-weekly Bulletin, says that the mastery of our snipers has been maintained, primarily due to local and individual initiative, which was materially assisted by successful mining operations. The enemy's artillery has been more active than usual, but the effect was slight.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

LONDON, March 10th.

A Petrograd communiqué says:—There was desperate fighting on Tuesday between the Niemen and the Vistula. A German attack on the Kolno and Lomza roads was repulsed.

The Austrians continue the offensive in the Carpathians, in the region of Baligród, despite crushing losses, and also in the region of Uzsok, where they captured a hill near Koziomok on the 7th inst. We re-took it yesterday morning.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

THREE BRITISH MERCHANTMEN SUNK.

THIRTY-SEVEN MEN DROWNED.

LONDON, March 10th.

The Admiralty announces that the steamer *Tangisman* has been torpedoed off Scarborough, and only one man saved out of a crew of 38.

The steamer *Lackwood* has been torpedoed off Hastings. Her crew of 17 were saved.

The steamer *Princess Victoria* has been torpedoed off Liverpool. Her crew of 34 were saved.

The three vessels were all torpedoed on Tuesday morning.

The *Princess Victoria* was torpedoed eighteen miles off the mouth of the Mersey.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

THE DARDANELLES BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Admiralty makes the following announcement: The operations against the Dardanelles is progressing. Favoured by fine weather, on March 8th, the *Queen Elizabeth*, *Agamemnon* and *Ocean* began to attack the forts by indirect fire, across the Gallipoli Peninsula, firing at 21,000 yards. Meanwhile, inside the Straits, four British and one French ship fired on Suandere and Mount Dardanos Batteries which had been attacked on the previous day. The batteries opened fire and were engaged and hit by 12-inch shells. The majority of the ships inside were struck by shells, but there was no serious damage and no casualties. On the 7th inst. four French battleships entered the Straits to cover the direct bombardment of the defences of the Narrows by the *Agamemnon* and *Lord Nelson*. The French ships engaged Mount Dardanos Battery and various concealed guns, silencing the former. The *Agamemnon* and *Lord Nelson* advanced and engaged the Forts at the Narrows—Forts Rumili, Medjidieh, Tabia and Hamidieh. The Tabia and another Fort replied, but both were silenced after heavy bombardment. Explosions occurred in both Forts. The *Gaulois*, *Agamemnon* and *Lord Nelson* were struck three times each, but the damage was not serious. The *Lord Nelson* had three men slightly wounded. While these operations were in progress the *Dublin* continued to watch the Bulair Isthmus.

[This is mainly a duplication of the Reuter's message published yesterday, but gives additional details.—En.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEWS OF FURTHER PROGRESS.

ATHENS, March 10th.

It is reported here that the *Queen Elizabeth* entered the Straits on Monday for the first time and participated in the bombardment.

Shell fire from the Gulf of Saros partly destroyed Fort Maidos, above the Narrows.

LONDON, March 10th.

The casualties in the Dardanelles operations on the 4th inst. are officially announced as: Bluejackets: 3 killed and 6 wounded; Naval Division 22 killed, 28 wounded and 3 missing.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS AT BRITISH PORTS.

"CONSIDERABLY ABOVE THE AVERAGE."

LONDON, March 8th.

The Admiralty announces that during the week February 25th to March 3rd, the aggregate arrivals and sailings to and from British ports was 1,474. This is considerably above the average. No ships were lost during this period, although several attempts were made by the enemy, including one attempt against a hospital ship.

THE NEAR EAST.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

TURKISH AND PERSIAN LOSSES NEAR AHWAZ.

LONDON, March 9th.

From further information received the enemy's losses near Ahwaz in the engagement of the 3rd instant are considerably heavier than previously reported, amounting to about 600 killed and very many wounded, including several important Sheikhs.

In the action of the 3rd instant in the direction of Nakaila it is now reported that the enemy lost 300 killed and 600 wounded.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

CABINET FORMED.

ATHENS, March 10th.

M. Gounaris has formed a Cabinet which the King has approved.

M. Gounaris is Premier and Minister of War and M. Zographos Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is believed here that M. Gounaris will follow the policy of neutrality with a leaning towards the Triple Entente. Three of his principal collaborators—MM. Zographos, Stratos and Baltadjis—are strong partisans of the Entente.

THE SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, March 10th.

The *Morning Post* states that the second Canadian contingent has landed in England.

THE TSAR.

LONDON, March 10th.

The Tsar has gone to Helsingfors.

GRAVE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, March 10th.

Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State has again warned Americans to leave Mexico. The Government will endeavour to provide transportation.

President Wilson has ordered two battleships at Guantanamo to proceed to Vera Cruz.

It is reported that General Carranza has seized a British steamer and imprisoned the Captain.

THE WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

POSTPONED TILL AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON, March 10th.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Beauchamp, President of Council announced a compromise on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill whereby its enforcement will be postponed until six months after the conclusion of the war.

Lord Lansdowne and the Archbishop of Canterbury accepted this undertaking.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 10th.

The death is announced of Dr. Donaldson, Principal of St. Andrew's University, Edinburgh.

"BOOM FREIGHTS."

A 50 PER CENT. INCREASE.

Shippers are being notified by the China Homeward Freight Conference that the rates of freight on all cargo to Colombo and Bombay as well as to South Africa, Persian Gulf and Indian Ports, for which cargo is forwarded via Colombo and Bombay, have been advanced a further 30 per cent., making 50 per cent. increase on the old tariff.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CALIBRE OF DARDANELLES GUNS.

LONDON, February 27th.

An Admiralty despatch, published by the Press Bureau, said that Fort Halles contained two 9.2 guns, Seddelbahr six 10.2, Orkanieh two 9.2, Kumkale four 10.2 and two 5.9.

GERMANY AND THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, February 28th.

The latest phase of the Dardanelles operations has had a most depressing effect in Germany. Leaders are fully alive to the immensity of the issues at stake, but there is a significant lack of comment in the German newspapers, except by the naval expert "Pensius," who says it "can be regarded as a useless demonstration."

DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN FORCES.

47 ARMY CORPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, March 1st.

An official Paris statement issued with regard to the distribution of the German forces says that altogether thirty Army Corps are on the Eastern Front, in addition to twenty Austrian, while on the Western Front there are forty-seven Army Corps.

Reports of the transfer of several Army Corps from the Western to the Eastern Front to strengthen General Hindenburg's Army are inaccurate. Only one was actually removed, but it has since been replaced by new formations bringing up the total to one regiment more than it was six weeks ago.

General Hindenburg's reinforcements totalled six Army Corps, of which two were new formations not previously engaged, three were withdrawn from Poland, and one from the Western Front. German strength on the French front has not varied since December.

HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE IMPENDING RETIREMENTS.

Mr. Edward Jones, first boarding officer of the Harbour Department, is, we understand, retiring from Government service on pension in May. Mr. Jones, who is a master mariner, entered the service as second boarding officer on July 17th, 1888, and was promoted to his present position in the following year. For a great part of his long period of service he has carried out the duties of Assistant Harbourmaster, and he is a most popular and capable official.

Police Inspector Robert Fenton, who came to the Colony nearly 24 years ago, is also retiring on pension in May. "Rabbie," as he is familiarly called by his colleagues, is a typical Scot, and a sound, painstaking, and conscientious officer. For a long period he has been senior officer in the charge-room at the Central Police Station. Inspector Fenton was made full Sergeant after about seven years service, and was promoted to First-Class Inspector in April, 1912.

DEATH OF MR. W. KHUSE, OF AMOY.

To the many friends in Hongkong and China Coast ports of Mr. W. Khuse, of the firm of Messrs. Pasedag & Co., Amoy, the news of his death on 22nd February, after a brief illness, came as a great shock. Born in Glucksburg, Germany, about 43 years ago, he joined the firm of Messrs. Petersen & Co. of Amoy about the year 1893, and in 1899 went to the firm of Messrs. Pasedag & Co., with whom he remained. Lately he was in full charge of the firm's office in Amoy and was for some years Consul for The Netherlands and Vice-Consul for Norway. He was a prominent Mason and was Master of the local Lodge for some time. Mr. Khuse was for some time Chairman of the Kulanga Municipal Council, a Member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a Director of the New Amoy Dock Company, Limited. He also took a keen interest in horticultural matters and in fact in everything pertaining to the welfare of the port. He will be greatly missed and the treaty port does not seem to be the same without him. His funeral took place on the 23rd February at the Foreign Cemetery on Kulangsu in the presence of practically the whole male population.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

CANTON'S CONTRIBUTION.

H.M. Consul-General, Canton, has remitted to the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund local subscriptions for February amounting to £101 6s. 1d. The total amount sent from Canton to date is £1,601 6s. 8d.

A MYSTERIOUS BOX.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Frank Carlisle Castelmayne was charged for that he did incur a debt to the amount of \$419.85 to the proprietor of the Astor House Hotel, Hongkong, by means of fraud.

Mr. W. B. Hind prosecuted, and defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Hind told the Magistrate that the defendant came to the hotel on the 6th July last year, and remained until the 31st August, when he left without the knowledge of the manager. Previously, when taxed in regard to the payment of his bill, he handed over as security a box which he said contained thousands of dollars' worth of pearls. He brought the box with him when he first came to the hotel, and deposited it with the hotel in the usual way. He had credit on the strength of the box of pearls. After he had gone the box was seized by the hotel, but it had not yet been opened.

The box was produced, and his worship said it had better not be opened, unless the defendant consented, until conclusive evidence had been offered.

Defendant said he would only consent to it being opened on condition that he was permitted at the same time to put in a receipt from the hotel stating that the contents of the box were unknown.

The opening of the box was deferred.

Defendant asked that the case should be proceeded with, as he could not afford to hang about. He was served with a writ the previous day on a civil charge for the amount concerned in the charge, and was afterwards arrested on a criminal charge, and it was a great hardship on him, as he was on his way to make certain financial arrangements. He had lost during the last three days almost enough to pay for the bill. He could practically prove that the accusation was not correct, and he would like the case to be proceeded with as early as possible. He was not very well-known in the Colony, and might have some difficulty in obtaining bail.

The case was remanded until this afternoon, bail being fixed at \$1,000.

RECORD OPIUM SEIZURE.

NEARLY HALF A TON CONCEALED IN COAL BUNKERS.

A remarkable story of an attempt to smuggle a very large and valuable consignment of opium into the Colony was unfolded at the Magistracy yesterday, when 15 Chinese firemen employed on the Blue Funnel freighter *Teucer* were charged with attempting unlawfully to import 1,000lbs. of raw opium and 1,840 taels of prepared opium. The defendants on conviction are liable to a fine of \$1,500,000, the opium being worth \$150,000.

All the defendants pleaded not guilty, with the exception of the first man, who admitted one of two charges preferred against him.

The Chief Officer of the *Teucer*, Mr. F. K. Luke, stated that the vessel sailed from Birkenhead. Her last port of call before Hongkong was Singapore. Witness said that his suspicions were aroused when he saw the first defendant carrying about half a dozen empty bags late on Tuesday night towards the stokehole. When the defendant saw witness he threw down the bags and took to his heels. Witness chased him, and, on catching him, asked him what he was doing with the bags. Defendant said they were for the use of the firemen who needed them in the stokehole. Ten minutes later he saw the bags in the bunker, but he did not know that they concealed opium.

The Chief Engineer of the *Teucer*, Mr. J. M. Brown, said that when he went on board the steamer at 11.30 p.m. on Tuesday he had a conversation with the Chief Officer, as the result of which he watched the bunkers. He observed a large number of Chinese firemen (of whom he identified eight among the prisoners) digging for tins of opium under the coal. There were about 50 large tins covered with sacks. On making the discovery he raised the alarm, and the men immediately scattered. He sent for the police and the defendants were arrested by Sergeant Pinnett and other detectives. The Chief Engineer added that he had not the slightest suspicion before Tuesday night that the men were engaged in opium smuggling. The men had been with him in the ship for a number of years.

The case was remanded for a week.

PETTY THEFTS.

Mr. W. J. Ramsey, of the Wyndham Hotel, has complained to the police that some person entered his room at the hotel and stole a gold watch and chain and appendage, of the total value of \$105. Solomon Jacob, a money-changer, of 2, Pottinger Street, has reported that while he was standing outside a money-changer's shop in Queen's Road some person stole from his pocket \$500 in notes.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, February 24th.

THE NEW GENERATION.

The new generation of Chinese was very much in evidence at the charity ball given at the Waichiao on Saturday in aid of the Kiangsu and Anhui Famine Relief Fund, and though there was much that would be considered offensive by the old school it has to be conceded that the transition stage, at any rate as seen on Saturday, was in the highest degree interesting. There were not more than a dozen Chinese ladies and gentlemen who danced; with perhaps one or two exceptions it could not be said that they moved with the ease and grace of their western sisters and brothers. Still the fact that they danced and the fact that they wish to perfect themselves in this and other accomplishments is significant in the younger generation of the capital to-day. Two Chinese bands supplied the music, and as the floor was good the many foreign and Chinese dancers seemed to enjoy the experience. Certain it is that the gathering was absolutely unique. Men and women from many nations were present, but the most peculiar feature of the ballroom was that seats were ranged round the four sides on which sat hundreds of eager young Chinese or interested and tolerant elderly Chinese.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

It will be understood that the one absorbing topic is the situation existing between China and Japan. Foreign opinion without exception sympathises with China, and Japan is exposed to much criticism by reason of the reported big differences between the demands as communicated to the Powers and as actually presented to the Peking Government. Japanese explain this by the suggestion that the demands not mentioned are matters which have been under discussion between the two countries for a long time without settlement being reached.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

It is estimated that the entertainment in aid of the French and Russian Red Cross organisations will yield more than five thousand dollars, which is truly a big figure for Peking. I understand that the President's family has donated \$3,000 to the fund, and Liang Shih Yr is again a contributor, having given over \$800. The boxes have been reserved for the Legations, and hundreds of dollars for an enclosure have been refused.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

There is no doubt now that winter is ended. The nightly frosts have disappeared, and the ice is going. Skates are being laid aside for the season, and thoughts are turning to other forms of exercise. As the ground has been frozen to a depth of three feet, it will be some time yet before courts can be got in order for lawn tennis. The steamers are beginning to force their way from the bar up to Tientsin, and in a few days the normal sea traffic will be resumed. The fall of snow to-day has delighted the Chinese immensely, who see in it a certain harbinger of good crops and indeed good luck generally for China this year.

TIBETAN SUBMISSION.

The *Journal de Peking* has created a mild sensation by publishing on the authority of a reliable correspondent a report that the Dalai Lama had sent his submission to the Peking authorities, a letter with this submission having been presented to General Chang Yi, the Governor of the Tibetan marches, on the 24th December last. In view of the truculence of the Tibetans and their disinclination to be absorbed by China, this report of their submission may be taken *cum grano salis*.

THE KIACHTA CONFERENCE.

The report that the Kiachta Conference has been abandoned is another yarn which has been exploded. The delegates are still sitting, but they have not tackled the real questions at issue. So far they have dealt with the title of the Hutuktu, the adoption of the calendar, and other points of lesser importance, but they have still to deliberate upon the questions of trade, jurisdiction and the delimitation of boundaries.

THE "LANGKAT" REPORT.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth write:—Our Shanghai agents wire us that the Langkat accounts for 1914 have now been received and that the following are approximately the figures for the year's working:—

Profit on Rubber	40,000
Profit on Oil	550,000
	Tls. 614,000
Less written off for depreciation	200,000
Leaving a balance to credit of	314,000

No reference is made to a dividend, and we assume that none will be paid.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

